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Nicaragua Closes Law On Civil Liberties

By Robert J. McCartney
 Washington Post Service

MANAGUA — The Nicaraguan government has announced it will restore the right to strike, ease restrictions on personal liberties and reduce press censorship in an attempt to appease several small political parties that were threatened to boycott the November elections.

Daniel Ortega Saavedra, head of the Sandinista ruling council and the government's presidential candidate, announced the measures in an address Monday to an international conference of mayors in Managua.

Mr. Ortega said that the decrees to take effect from the moment they were published in "any medium of collective information." It was published in full Tuesday in the official Sandinista newspaper, *la Jirica*.

The changes were not aimed at ending a boycott of the elections by the Democratic Coordinator, the largest political group opposing the Sandinista government, at group, whose candidate was a former junta member, Antonio Cruz, had sought more sweeping measures, including a "national logic" to include counterrevolutionary guerrillas battling the Sandinistas.

The four parties in the Democratic Coordinator lost their legal standing earlier because they decided to register candidates for the April 4 elections for president, vice president and a 90-seat National Assembly. They thus lost their status to hold outdoor rallies.

Six parties in addition to the Sandinista National Liberation Front registered candidates for the election, but several have said they would pull out of the campaign before voting day unless the Sandinistas eased restrictions on civil liberties. The measures announced Monday appeared to satisfy some, but not all, of their demands.

These six parties, which include the Christian Democrats, the Democratic Coordinator and the Democratic Front, have been less enthusiastic about the Sandinista government's promises to restore civil liberties. The party leaders were not immediately available to comment on Mr. Ortega's announcement.

The Sandinistas are viewed as ending the six smaller parties' participation in the election to add legitimacy to the contest. The Democratic Coordinator and U.S. President Ronald Reagan already suggested that the elections would be a sham because of the Sandinista domination.

Mr. Ortega did not refer specifically to the parties' demands in announcing the easing of restrictions, but it was clear that the measures were designed to meet some of their requests. The parties had a series of meetings with the Sandinista front in the past two weeks to try to reach an agreement that would prevent a boycott.

He said that the measures "tend to make even more perfect the process," and added: "This is yet another gesture of peace and good will to the people of Nicaragua."

Mr. Ortega announced the "rehabilitation" of the two articles in earlier law that guarantees the right to strike and to certain personal liberties. Both articles have been suspended under a national state of emergency declared on March 15, 1982, because of attacks on counterrevolutionary guerrillas.

A government lawyer said that



JUDO CHAMPION — Byeong Keun Ahn of South Korea puts a headlock on Ezio Gamba of Italy in the finals of the Olympic judo competition. Mr. Ahn won the gold medal. Olympics coverage, Pages 6 and 7.

Soviet Appears Alarmed by 2 Germanys' Détente

By Serge Schmemmann
 New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The détente developing between the two Germanys, with its prospect of the first visit to Bonn by an East German leader, has drawn some unusually public displays of irritation from the Kremlin.

Twice in the past two weeks, Pravda, the Communist Party daily, bitterly denounced Bonn's latest economic agreements with East Berlin. It charged that the West Germans were using an "economic lever" to undermine their Communist neighbor's "stability" and, more broadly, postwar Europe's peaceful structure.

The denunciations culminated in a series of accusations that West German leaders were harboring "revanchist" ambitions, an accusation that in the Soviet lexicon means German plotting to revive prewar might and recover lost territories.

The Russians have made little effort to disguise the fact that the focus of the attacks was not so much "revanchism" as moves by the two Germanys in the past year to improve relations, in particular the visit to Bonn next month by Erich Honecker, the East German leader.

Pravda last Thursday, after Bonn announced a bank credit of \$330 million to East Berlin, said that such gestures were actually "revanchist solicitations."

The lifting of some restrictions on visits, to which East Germany agreed in return for the credits, Pravda said, was nothing more than "an attempt at getting new channels for political and ideological influence."

If Mr. Honecker missed the point, unlikely for one of Moscow's staunchest allies, Pravda reminded him of a statement he had made to the effect that socialist East Germany and capitalist West Germany "cannot be combined, just as it is impossible to combine flame and ice."

The references to West German "revanchism" have been something of a fixture in the Soviet press since Bonn allowed deployment of Pershing-2 medium-range missiles last year.

But the public scolding of East Germany was a new element in Moscow's behavior. To some diplomats in Moscow, the tone of bullying seemed reminiscent of the Soviet attitude at Poland four years ago as the Solidarity labor movement was taking shape.

It seems improbable that Soviet leaders view the West German

bank loans or Mr. Honecker's visit with the same sense of alarm that they watched the rise of Solidarity or that they really fear imminent reunification.

What has aroused the Kremlin's anger this time, diplomats say, is more the timing of the initiatives and their independence of Moscow.

The improvement in relations between the two Germanys in the past year have been in sharp contrast with the freeze on East-West ties decreed by the Soviet Union in retaliation for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's deployment of medium-range missiles.

The thaw must be going to Soviet leaders in view of the vow by Yuri V. Andropov, the late Soviet leader, to Chancellor Helmut Kohl, during his visit last year, that acceptance of the missiles by Bonn would result in a "palisade of rockets" rising between the two Germanys.

Soviet leaders are for the most part old men who remember the war. They sustain fear of a revived Third Reich and abiding taste for their role of wartime victor.

In this context, independent moves toward better relations between the Germanys must look to Moscow like "revanchist" yearnings, lacking in the deference expected of an aggressor nation that was defeated.

Mr. Kohl has long irked the Russians on this score. On his first state visit to Moscow last year, he publicly rejected the charge of revanchism, asking Mr. Andropov how he would act if Moscow and the Soviet Union were divided.

Moscow's reaction has raised questions about how much freedom it is prepared to allow East Europeans in their dealings with the West.

Leaving aside Romania and its role as maverick, Moscow has appeared in recent months to give its allies some elbow room in economic dealings with the West while insisting on full control over political issues such as missiles or participation in the Olympics.

The German moves have been as political as economic, however, especially since the West German bank credits appear to have been tied to greater contacts between Germans and to Mr. Honecker's visit, with all the symbolism it carries.

U.S. officials are still haffled by the cause of the explosions although Colonel Burch said "the numbers of incidents and the descriptions" of the blasts have provided "more than circumstantial evidence" of mines in the Gulf of Suez and the southern end of the Red Sea.

"We really don't know what we're dealing with here," he said. "No ships have been sunk, no ships have been disabled."

Navy officials linked the Red Sea operation to "Nimrod Stream" in July 1975, when the United States swept mines dropped in the Suez Canal during the Yom Kippur War.

A navy commander who briefed reporters at the Pentagon on Monday said it was impossible to tell how long it would take to sweep the Red Sea. The helicopters, which usually operate within 25 miles (about 40 kilometers) of their mother ship, use a cable to tow a large seagoing sled equipped with either acoustic or magnetic detection equipment.

If a mine is detected by the six crewmen in a helicopter, divers will be dispatched to retrieve the device. Because the mines in question are believed to be relatively simple and possibly even homemade, it may not be possible to tell where they came from even if one is recovered unexploded, the navy officer added.

■ **Tehran Praises Attacks**

Tehran Radio praised the attacks on Red Sea shipping. The Associated Press reported, and said they were carried out by Islamic

U.S. Anti-Mine Teams Airlifted to Suez Gulf

By Rick Atkinson
 Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon said Tuesday that it had dispatched minesweeping helicopters and a support ship to the Gulf of Suez to search for mines that are believed to have damaged at least 13 ships.

The deployment was made in response to a request from Egypt. The first two minesweeping helicopters had arrived in Rota, Spain, en route for the Red Sea, officials said. Two additional RH-53D Sea Stallion helicopters were scheduled to leave the Naval Air Station at Norfolk on Tuesday aboard C-5A military cargo planes.

But it would take a "week to 10 days" before the four minesweepers began looking for the cause of the mysterious explosions, according to Colonel Michael I. Burch, assistant secretary of defense for public affairs.

Colonel Burch stressed that there would be no U.S. effort to prevent any further placing of mines. The Associated Press reported.

["That's not part of our deployment to prevent further sowing," he said.]

The decision to send the Sea Stallions was made Monday night by Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger after consultations with President Ronald Reagan, Colonel Burch said.

Although the first two helicopters had been loaded aboard the C-5As over the weekend, the decision was delayed pending a formal request from the Egyptian government. The first two helicopters left at midnight Monday, Colonel Burch added.

The U.S. Navy already has moved an unarmed oceanographic survey ship, the *Harpoon*, into the Red Sea for use as a base for an anti-mine team sent to Egypt on Thursday, according to Pentagon officials.

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Jihad, the same radical group that claimed responsibility for the truck-bombing of the U.S. Marine headquarters in Beirut in October 1983.

But IRNA, the Iranian news agency, reported that Prime Minister Mir Hussein Mousavi emphatically denied Tuesday that Iran was involved in the mining. The agency quoted Mr. Mousavi as saying at a press conference in Tehran that "Iran has not been involved in this issue in any way." He said that although the shadowy Islamic Jihad professes support for Iran, "its nature is unknown to the Iranian government."

The radio in an Arabic-language broadcast monitored in London, said: "All the arrogant powers are helpless, unable to save the dozens of ships facing destruction in the Gulf of Suez and the Red Sea every day."

Islamic Jihad is believed to be composed of Shiite Moslem extremists, but some diplomatic sources have speculated that other extremist groups may be using the name. Shiism is the dominant Moslem sect in Iran.

■ **Iraqi Jets Strike Tanker**

BAHRAIN — Iraq ended almost a month's lull in attacks on tankers in the Gulf with a missile strike Tuesday against a Greek-owned supertanker loaded with Iranian oil.

An Iraqi military spokesman said on Baghdad Radio that Iraqi jets "hit accurately and effectively" a ship south of the main Iranian oil terminal of Kharg Island in the northern Gulf.

Independent shipping sources confirmed that the 122,952-ton Liharian-registered *Friendship* L, carrying 260,000 metric tons of oil that it took on board at Kharg on Monday, was struck by a missile.

It was the 20th confirmed strike against merchant vessels in the Gulf since mid-April, but the first since July 10, when a British tanker was hit by two Iranian missiles.

A fire on board the *Friendship* L was quickly put out and no casualties were reported, the sources said. At least two tug boats went to the tanker, which was 24 miles (39 kilometers) south of Kharg when hit.

The Greek Merchant Marine Ministry said the tanker would continue to Rotterdam under its own steam. Slight damage was reported to a fuel tank, where the fire broke out, and to the engine room.

Oil traders in Rotterdam said news of the attack helped push up prices for oil on the European spot market.

■ **Crew Reportedly Safe**

In a ship-to-shore telephone conversation with authorities in Bahrain, the tanker's second mate said all crew members, nine Pakistanis and 13 Greeks, were safe. The Associated Press reported from Bahrain.

Iraq has been bombing shipping in an attempt to cripple Iran's oil-based economy. Iraq's shipping access to the Gulf was cut off shortly after the war broke out in September 1980.

Since the last confirmed attack, on the British tanker *British Reunion*, hopes had risen in the Gulf capitals that the war would not be widened, especially as peace overtures began emerging from Tehran.

In response to Syrian mediation, the Iranian minister for revolutionary guards, Mohsen Rafikdoust, was quoted Sunday as saying that Iran was "committed not to attack any tanker in the Gulf and has no ambition in any Arab country."

But a Western diplomat who did not wish to be identified said after the latest attack, "It will basically depend on Iran's reaction now whether the cycle of attack and counterattack on oil tankers in the Gulf will resume."

■ **Bonn Tightens Controls**

West Germany tightened controls Tuesday on the exporting of equipment for manufacturing chemicals after reports that Iraq would be able to convert a German-made pesticide plant to make nerve gas. Reuters reported from Bonn.

Bonn recently confirmed that Chancellor Helmut Kohl had ordered investigators to follow up a rule from the United States that Iraq could use the plant, being assembled near Baghdad, to make the binary nerve gas Tabun.

The West German company Pilot Plant, which supplied the equipment for the factory, said that poison gas production could not be ruled out. Iraq has denied reports that it is using chemical weapons against Iran.

Bonn Insists Honecker To Go Ahead With Visit

By Robert J. McCartney
 New York Times Service

BONN — West German officials said Tuesday that the visit next month by Erich Honecker, East Germany's head of state, was going ahead as planned despite speculation it might be called off because of strong pressure from the Soviet Union.

Peter Boenisch, the chief government spokesman, sharply denied a report in the mass-circulation newspaper *Bild* that Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher was preparing to fly to Moscow to save the Honecker visit, scheduled for four days starting Sept. 26.

Western diplomats remained puzzled by the intensity of a Soviet press campaign against improving links between the two Germanys and about its implications for the Honecker visit, the first by an East German head of state.

■ **Bonn Replies to Attacks**

John Taghlabue of The New York Times reported earlier from Bonn: West Germany told the Soviet Union Monday that its improved economic and political ties with its East European neighbors, including East Germany, were helping to ease tensions in Europe.

"The middle-sized and smaller states that form the vast majority of the community of nations can help assure, by common efforts, that the rivalry between the superpowers does not tear the system of interna-

tional relations from its hinges," the government said in a statement.

That was the context, it said, within which the "numerous contacts of the Federal Republic of Germany with its Eastern neighbors must be viewed."

Senior officials described the statement, which was issued by Mr. Genscher, as a response to recent denunciations of West Germany in Soviet and other East European newspapers. The articles have accused the government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl of seeking to reunify Germany under West German auspices within its prewar boundaries.

Mr. Genscher said a "constructive relationship" between the two Germanys served the interests of neighboring European countries.

Without explicitly mentioning the transaction, Mr. Genscher defended a recent West German decision to guarantee a 950-million-Deutsche mark (\$530-million) loan to East Germany, the second of its kind within a year. East Germany responded to the loan by agreeing to lift some restrictions on travel between the two countries.

■ **4 Scale Border Fences**

Four East German men aged 17 to 22 scaled the East German frontier fences at dawn Tuesday and escaped unharmful to the West, the West German border police said in a statement, according to Reuters.



Erich Honecker

Reagan Replaces Envoy to Norway

United Press International

SANTA BARBARA, California — President Ronald Reagan on Tuesday replaced the U.S. ambassador to Norway, Mark Evans Austad, 67, chairman of Quaker Oats Co. in Chicago since 1947.

Mr. Austad, 67, made headlines with his outspoken remarks and an incident last year in which he tried to enter someone else's home late at night. Mr. Austad said he went to the wrong house after getting lost.

The son of a Norwegian immigrant, Mr. Austad spent time in Norway in the 1930s as a Mormon missionary. He is a former Washington broadcaster who served as President Gerald R. Ford's envoy in Finland.

Traveling in Kenya: From Matatu to Zebra Bus Communal Taxis and Tourist Vans Endangering Both Man and Beast

By Alan Cowell
 New York Times Service

NAIROBI — If art reflects life, the baked clay model of a zebra says something about the Kenyans' life. It says a lot, too, about how some of them die. The sculpture depicts a communal taxi van.

The vehicle sags on expiring springs. Four people are pressed so tightly together that they are almost invisible. One of them, half in and half out, is the driver.

Those in the rear are similarly packed in. Men hang from the open door in the manner of Beirut yamen. Slogans on the side promote, appropriately, "See you in heaven." Amid the luggage atop the vehicle, two chickens cast a curious gaze.

Such transportation, rarely a delight, is common in Africa — the "house" of the French-speaking west, the mammy wagon of the east. In Kenya, they are called *matatus*, the name being derived in the Swahili word for "three" — a reference to the three or four passengers.

Their drivers drive as if seized by an unquenchable urge to explore

the limits of mortality. The passengers travel with a stoical fatalism.

Of the 35,000 *matatu* operators in Kenya, the newspaper *The Daily Nation* said: "The speed merchants, who overcrowded their vehicles, do nothing to maintain them and ultimately disrupt traffic, cause unnecessary accidents and often death, are in the majority."

A *matatu*, by its own definition, is never full. It may seem crowded, but there is always room for one more passenger.

A ride in a *matatu* is a daily experience for hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions, of less-than-wealthy Kenyans. Debate has flourished recently between the government, which wants the *matatus* licensed as public service vehicles, and the operators, who want no limits on their spirit of free enterprise.

The discussion is laced with intimations of corruption and what President Daniel Arap Moi has called his compatriots' "lust for money."

Registration of the *matatus* as public service vehicles would commit their owners to maintaining them in good shape and to employ-

ing drivers who are at least 24 years old.

Matatus, like communal taxis in many other African countries, embody capitalism. A man, for instance, might own several of them and then hire a driver for each one. The drivers will be told that, at the end of each day, they must bring back a prearranged take. Anything above that is theirs, so their impulse is to pack the *matatu* with fare-paying passengers and drive at great speed so as to be able to complete their allotted runs as often as possible.

In the process, maintenance gets neglected. Some *matatu* drivers say the government's insistence on registration is designed to protect wealthy fleet owners, who can afford to have their vehicles serviced, and so squeeze lesser operators out of the market.

The job of checking the *matatus* is left to the police, whose constables have a symbiotic relationship with the drivers. That relationship flourishes, in particular, toward the end of the month as payday approaches and policemen's pocketbooks grow slender. Then, the police will erect more roadblocks and check more *matatus* so that a little

more of the drivers' take is diverted to the policemen's welfare.

Another newspaper, *The Standard*, said: "Too many *matatu* drivers know that when the main drive of any campaign is over and it is left to individual police patrols to enforce the law, a modest bribe is enough to prevent prosecution."

If there is a form of transportation that is as commonplace as the *matatu*, it is the zebra-striped buses that carry tourists to Kenya's game parks and reserves. Each morning, the buses fill with visitors dressed in olive green and khaki, like small armies of middle-aged guerrillas, festooned with cameras instead of rifles. They are central to Kenya's economy.

Tourism dropped off after an attempted coup on Aug. 1, 1982. Now it is reviving. About 350,000 tourists visited Kenya last year, and the government's goal is to increase the figure to one million in the next five years.

But, according to some of the many environmentalists who have taken up residence in Nairobi, the tourists are an ambiguous asset.

The reason is that the custom is to pursue wild animals across the



A matatu, operating at normal capacity, on a street in Nairobi.

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U.S. Senate Approves Bill to Assure Women's Rights to Pension Benefits

By Jane Perlez
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The U.S. Senate has approved legislation designed to make it easier for women to earn retirement benefits under employee pension plans, either their spouse's or their own.

The pension changes, which would apply to both men and women, have been pushed by legislators in both parties as a symbol of concern for women's rights. President Ronald Reagan has said he will sign the bill.

The bill passed the House of Representatives unanimously in May and was approved Monday in the Senate by a voice vote. Sponsors said there was no need for a conference and that the bill would return to the House on minor differences in the Senate version.

Proponents of the legislation have argued that women are hurt economically by provisions in 1974 private pension bill that they say benefits men but not women.

The Pension Rights Center, a nonprofit group in Washington that lobbied for the bill, said Monday that a 1978 study by the Department of Labor estimated that about 10,000 widows were losing benefits each year. The reason was that the women's husbands had died before the early retirement age, usually set at 55, and had not signed over his benefits.

Senator Robert J. Dole, Republi-

can of Kansas, was the key sponsor of the bill in the Senate.

"I believe that this legislation, in particular the more generous participation and vesting rules, will significantly improve the likelihood that women and others whose work patterns do not fit into the traditional mode will actually receive a retirement benefit," Mr. Dole said Monday.

The bill's main sponsor in the House, Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro of New York, argued in debates on the bill that women were being cut off from pension benefits because they generally earned significantly lower salaries than men and because their work patterns were more disrupted by raising families.

The President's Commission on Pension Policy of 1980 reported that in 1979 50 percent of employed men were covered by pension plans, whereas 31 percent of women were covered. And in 1981, the Census Bureau estimated that the average private pension received by a man was \$4,152 a year, as against an average of \$2,427 for a woman.

A major portion of the legislation would require a spouse's written permission before an employee could waive survivor benefits. This intended to make it more likely that survivor benefits will be paid to homemakers who depend on the pensions of their working spouses, according to Marsha Ackerman, an

aide to Ms. Ferraro, the Democratic vice-presidential nominee.

Another major portion of the bill entitles a person to survivor benefits if his or her spouse dies at age 40 after working for 11 years. These benefits will be received when the surviving spouse reaches 55.

The bill approved Monday also:

- Lowers from 25 to 21 the age at which workers must be allowed to participate in pension plans.
- Requires pension plans to count the years of employees' service from the time they turn 18, in calculating when they have worked long enough to be eligible for a pension at retirement. The age now used for that calculation is 22.
- Allows employees who have worked fewer than five years to take five years off without losing pension credit for earlier service. It also bars pension plans from counting a one-year maternity or paternity leave as a break in service.
- Authorizes a court to award a person the right to part of his or her former spouse's pension as part of a divorce settlement.

It also specifies that decisions to waive pre-retirement survivor benefits must be made after a worker turns 35, with the spouse's permission, and that decisions to forgo post-retirement survivor benefits be made within 90 days before pension payments begin.



Rafael M. Salas at the population conference in Mexico.

Clausen Urges More Aid To Population Programs

The Associated Press
MEXICO CITY — The president of the World Bank called Tuesday for increased aid to population programs as delegates from 140 countries began their first full round of debate at the United Nations-sponsored International Conference on Population here.

Even a small increase could make a vast difference to population growth and to maternal and child health, said A.W. Clausen, whose report is among the most widely circulated documents at the UN conference.

Although Mr. Clausen made no direct reference to the controversy over President Ronald Reagan's policy that suggests poor nations can cope with population growth through economic progress, he strongly endorsed continued population planning and assistance.

Mr. Clausen said the World Bank's report, presented last month in Washington, offers evidence showing that the international community must work together in a renewed effort to slow population growth.

"Such an effort is critical to the drive to accelerate economic and social development," he said.

The U.S. policy paper prepared for the conference says too much government control and planning in Third World countries held back economic growth that could have led to a birth rate decline.

"Rapid reductions in population growth, and indeed rapid improvements in living standards," said Mr. Clausen, "plainly require a combination of economic and so-

cial development with family planning."

(The U.S. policy may be at odds with the views of most nonindustrialized countries, according to the director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, the Los Angeles Times reported.)

[Rafael M. Salas noted: "The interpretation of the majority of the developing countries, representing more than 68 in number and 80 percent of the population, is that something has to be done with population growth with development plans."]

Mr. Clausen also endorsed the work of private organizations in family planning.

"We know well the outstanding record of nongovernmental organizations in this field," he said, "and the bank encourages continuing and growing support for them from the developing countries and the donor community."

New U.S. Study Finds Asbestos Is Pervasive

By Philip Shabecoff
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — New information gathered by the U.S. government indicates that asbestos is much more pervasive in public and private buildings than previously realized and that it may present a complex national health and economic problem.

Asbestos, a building and insulating material widely used for years for its heat-resistant qualities, has been found to cause cancer and other severe illness in humans who breathe or swallow its fibers.

A recent survey by the Environmental Protection Agency, not yet made public, has found that as many as 700,000 buildings, including federal buildings and commercial office buildings and apartment houses, could contain asbestos in a crumbled or powdered state. Such asbestos is more likely to be inhaled or ingested, agency officials said.

Evidence that 100,000 to 200,000 private homes may contain such

Church-State Relations Top Agenda Of New U.S. Supreme Court Session

By Linda Greenhouse
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The next Supreme Court term is shaping up as a potential watershed in the constitutional relationship between government and religion.

The court has been on its summer recess, mainly out of sight, as Congress has debated school prayer and "equal access" for religion and President Ronald Reagan has pushed his religious agenda to the forefront of the campaign.

But the justices could soon again be at center stage. There are three major cases involving religion on the agenda for the term that begins barely a month before the November election. They include some of the most hotly disputed church-state issues: religious observance in the classroom, state aid to parochial schools and on-the-job accommodation of employees' religious preferences.

Any of the three cases could be the vehicle that Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and his allies on the court have been seeking for a fundamental revision of the court's doctrines on the separation of church and state.

For many years, the court's emphasis in religion cases was on the concept of separation. But the court's emphasis in recent decisions has shifted to a quite different concept: accommodation. Instead of asking how religion and government can best be kept apart, the court is now much more interested in deciding what government can or must do to remove obstacles to voluntary religious observance.

The concept of accommodation is not new. Just as separation has its roots in the First Amendment's "establishment clause," which states that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion," the notion of accommodation is independently rooted in the next six words of the same sentence: "or prohibiting the free exercise thereof."

Accommodation has always figured as a kind of subtext in the court's separation decisions. But when the court ruled last March that the city of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, could include a Nativity scene as part of its official Christmas display, accommodation assumed a major new dimension.

"Nor does the Constitution require complete separation of church and state," Justice Burger wrote in his opinion for the 5-to-4 majority. "It affirmatively mandates accommodation, not merely tolerance, of all religions, and forbids hostility toward any."

A powerful advocate for accommodation is the Reagan adminis-

tration, which has entered all three cases as a friend of the court.

The administration is arguing in defense of an Alabama law permitting public school teachers to start the school day with a moment of silence "for meditation and voluntary prayer"; a Michigan school district's "shared time" program, which sends public school teachers into the parochial schools to teach remedial and enrichment classes, and a Connecticut law that gives a private-sector employee the abso-

lute right not to work on a day the employee designates as the Sabbath. In all three cases, the statutes or programs were struck down by appellate courts on the ground that they amounted to an unconstitutional "establishment" of religion.

None of the cases directly involves the federal government. But all three give the administration an opportunity to press its argument that the court's precedents have turned the establishment clause, as the government says in its brief in the Connecticut case, into "an instrument of hostility toward religious toleration."

In its brief in support of the Alabama "moment of silence," the administration argues that to hold unconstitutional an opportunity for silent prayer "is to insist that any opportunity for religious practice, even in the unspoken thoughts of schoolchildren, be extirpated from the public sphere."

While the Connecticut case, *Thornton v. Caldor Inc.*, deals with a subject that is less familiar than school prayer or parochial aid, it brings the issue of separation versus accommodation into the sharp focus.

The Connecticut Supreme Court declared unconstitutional a law that prohibited any employer from requiring an employee to work on the day the employee designated as the Sabbath. The Connecticut court said that because the law did not apply to time off for nonreligious reasons, it lacked a valid secular purpose and had the impermissible "primary effect" of "advancing religion."

The administration's argument is that the very existence of the free-exercise guarantee gives religion a "special status" and that the government may seek to accommodate or protect religiously motivated claims of conscience even where it does not accord the same treatment to other strongly held beliefs.

Lange Said to Bar Change in Ban on U.S. Nuclear Ships

United Press International
PORT MORESBY, Papua New Guinea — Prime Minister Bob Hawke of Australia reportedly failed Tuesday to persuade New Zealand's new prime minister, David Lange, to drop his ban on U.S. nuclear warships visiting New Zealand ports.

Mr. Hawke and Mr. Lange, visiting Papua New Guinea for a Commonwealth regional meeting, met for the first time since Mr. Lange's Labor government came to power in elections on July 14.

Australian government officials said that Mr. Hawke told Mr. Lange privately that he believed their defense alliance with the United States, known as ANZUS, required its members to allow nuclear warships to visit their ports.

But Mr. Lange told Mr. Hawke that the ban, part of his government's drive for a nuclear-free South Pacific, is not negotiable, officials said.

Mr. Lange said he would discuss the alliance with U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz during a visit to Washington in September.

Reagan, Bush Conflict On Tax Increase in '85

(Continued from Page 1)

reconcile Mr. Reagan's approach with his, Mr. Bush said with a smile. "Just take your guidance from his statement, I'd suggest."

The differences between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Bush overshadowed the vice president's attempt to depict Mr. Mondale as a "Dr. Yes" who would be quick to raise taxes and would increase them more than he has said.

"In order to balance the budget, a president has to use the word 'no,'" Mr. Bush said earlier while campaigning in Portland, Oregon, and again at his press conference in Santa Barbara.

He added:

"Mr. Mondale, in promising anything that would deliver a few delegates to the Democratic National Convention, has rightfully earned the name of Dr. Yes and the question becomes, 'How high would Dr. Yes raise the taxes of

working Americans to pay for his promises?'"

Mr. Bush, in trying to deflect reporters from his apparent differences with Mr. Reagan, said, "Please reference tax-increase questions to Mr. Mondale. They're the people who want to raise taxes. We're going to struggle not to."

But Mr. Reagan's declaration that he would not allow any plans for a tax increase would seem to be in conflict with a current Treasury study, due a month after the November 6 election, on tax simplification.

Most tax-simplification proposals involve some changes in deductions that would result in a tax increase for some Americans.

Mr. Bush also was asked whether he would debate Geraldine A. Ferraro, the Democratic vice-presidential candidate.

He said that he was "perfectly prepared to debate" and that he believed that Mr. Reagan shared his view. Pressed to give a firm answer, Mr. Bush said, "I'm perfectly willing to debate her, and no final decision has been made."

Republican strategists are clearly nervous about Ms. Ferraro. Mr. Bush has yet to mention her name in any speech or news conference except in response to questions.

U.S. Lawyers Assert 'Stings' Are Too Barbed

The Associated Press
CHICAGO — The U.S. government is relying too heavily on large cash bribes and unscrupulous informers in undercover operations to trap criminals, lawyers told an American Bar Association workshop.

The monetary inducements being made to the targets of these investigations is becoming greater and greater," Michael Monico, a Chicago criminal defense lawyer, said Monday.

"And the efforts are not to see if the target will commit a crime, but to get him to commit a crime."

A former special prosecutor in the Watergate scandals, James F. Nease, said that "the proof that the defendant was predisposed to some criminal act now seems to be nothing more than the fact that he took the bait."

But U.S. Attorney Dan Webb, who is chief prosecutor in cases arising from investigations of corruption in the Cook County, Illinois, courts, said that undercover operations "are a tool that tends to enable law enforcement agencies to keep up with the times."

Budget Office Lowers Forecast Of U.S. Deficits

Los Angeles Times Service
WASHINGTON — The Congressional Budget Office has revised its earlier budget projections to show lower federal deficits, acknowledging that its economists were surprised by the "quite astounding" growth in the U.S. economy.

Primarily because of a package of tax increases and spending cuts approved by Congress last month, the budget office said that current policy will produce an increase in federal deficits from \$172 billion in the current fiscal year to about \$263 billion in 1989. In February it projected an increase from about \$189 billion to \$308 billion.

The office's director, Rudolph Penner, said the forecast was based on a projection that unemployment would decline next year to 6.7 percent from a current 7.5 percent rate and inflation would rise to 5.2 percent after 4.5 percent this year. In the following years, economic growth would average slightly more than 3 percent.

Larry Speakes, deputy White House secretary, said the Reagan administration would put out its own midyear economic review later this week projecting much lower deficits. "The CBO, as usual, assumes lower growth than we are assuming," Mr. Speakes said.

■ 'Voodoo Charge Revived'

Mr. Mondale accused Mr. Reagan on Tuesday of practicing "voodoo economics" and jokingly suggested that the president debate Mr. Bush, United Press International reported from Toledo, Ohio.

"Just yesterday Mr. Reagan said that I wasn't telling the truth," Mr. Mondale told a crowd of Democratic Party workers and elected officials. "Well, who is telling the truth?"

He used the apparently conflicting remarks by Mr. Reagan and Mr. Bush on a tax increase to hark back to 1980, when Mr. Bush accused Mr. Reagan during the race for the Republican presidential nomination of practicing "voodoo economics" because he had proposed balancing the budget by cutting taxes while increasing military spending.

"As you may know," Mr. Mondale said, "I've called for six debates with Ronald Reagan, but today I'm adding a seventh. I believe that Ronald Reagan and George Bush should have a national debate on television."

"Mr. Reagan says that he won't cut the defense budget," he added. "Yesterday he said he won't raise taxes. He says he won't cut the safety net and he says we'll have a balanced budget in this next term. How's he going to do that?"

Upper East Side Tops 'Richest' List

The Associated Press
CHICAGO — Manhattan's Upper East Side is the wealthiest large urban community in the United States, according to an academic researcher.

New York City has 8 and Chicago 3 of the nation's 20 most affluent such areas, said Pierre deVise of Roosevelt University.

Manhattan's Upper East Side, with almost 60,000 households, has average per capita earnings of \$32,000 a year, he said.

The second-richest U.S. community is Chicago's Gold Coast, the lakefront portion of the Near North Side, which has 26,400 households and a per capita income of \$27,400, he said.

In March, the U.S. Census Bureau declared Beverly Hills, California, with a per capita income of \$24,387, to be the wealthiest of cities with 25,000 or more population.

But Mr. deVise, who based his report on the same data, said the wealthiest communities were missed by the Census Bureau because their population is less than 25,000 or because they are contained within a larger metropolitan area.

Following is the ranking of the 20 richest large urban communities, number of households and per capita income, according to Mr. deVise's study:

1. Manhattan's Upper East Side, 60,000, \$32,000.
2. Chicago's Gold Coast, 26,400, \$27,400.
3. Manhattan's East River, 17,800, \$24,837.
4. Los Angeles's Hollywood Hills, 14,300, \$22,370.
5. Manhattan's Central Park South, 21,500, \$22,320.
6. Houston's Wood Lake-Tall Timbers area, 21,800, \$20,450.
7. Manhattan's East End, 18,000, \$20,211.
8. Manhattan's Central Park West, 25,300, \$20,036.
9. Washington's Capitol Hill, 15,000, \$19,670.
10. San Francisco's Pacific Heights, 17,800, \$19,610.
11. Washington's Georgetown, 20,600, \$19,550.
12. Manhattan's Upper Second Avenue, 38,600, \$19,025.
13. Chicago's East Lincoln Park, 12,500, \$18,650.
14. Manhattan's Murray Hill, 30,200, \$18,630.
15. Manhattan's Washington Square, 19,100, \$18,100.
16. West Los Angeles, 17,000, \$18,000.
17. Philadelphia's Center City, 17,500, \$16,685.
18. Chicago's New Town, 20,800, \$16,450.
19. Boston's Beacon Hill, 16,600, \$16,100.
20. Dallas's North Park, 21,400, \$16,000.

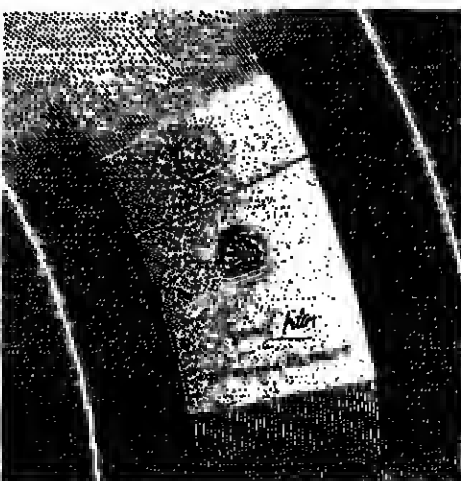
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SPORTS

No-Guarantee Searches for New Housing

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The one guarantee about soccer is that there are no guarantees.

Somewhere in the skies over Europe the paths may cross of three international players on a downward spiral after caressing the sport's pot of gold. Laurie Cunningham, Luther Blissett and Mario Kempes are the game's rich orphans in search of new homes.

Kempes, as reported here a week ago, is the Argentine released as a spent force by Valencia. He had been playing and training and hoping with the London club Tottenham Hotspur, but the trial marriage was annulled on Monday.

Police as the English undoubtedly tried to make it, there was no resemblance to the once devastating goalscorer Kempes of seven summers ago. No pace, no form, not even the same athletic physical shape of the man.

"We are not taking him," announced Spurs' manager Peter Shreeves after Kempes' apparently insipid display during a 2-2 draw against Nice in France. "We need someone who can really play in the penalty area, someone sharp in the box to meet up with the good midfielders we already have."

The trouble is Kempes is no longer a lad. He's pushing 30, his prime is gone and his future is now with a far gentler physical pace than English First Division.

Blissett, by contrast, is as physically fit and hungry and aggressive as he ever will be. He is 26 and he has at the moment two permanent abodes: one a terraced house in an industrial north London suburb where his Jamaican mother struggled to raise seven kids, the other a superstar's residence in Milan.

He is the victim of someone else's thrashings. Exactly a year ago, AC Milan, desperate for a goalscorer to keep pace with the Italian mania for overseas stars, paid £1 million (about \$1.32 million) for Blissett on purely statistical evidence: He had scored 33 times in

the English League the previous season.

After rushing to sign him, the Italians astonishingly then asked, in effect: "Now tell us, Mr. Blissett, how do you like the ball played — to the head or the feet?"

After one full but barren season they still don't know. The directness, the sheer perseverance by

ROB HUGHES

which Blissett scored and will score again hundreds of goals in England are compensations for his lack of the cool and clinical finishing required in Italy.

Over the past 12 months his technique has sharpened up. Indeed, in England internationals he looks like a far more polished player, especially on the ground. But with Italy's clamping down on imported players for the next three years after this summer, Milan could not go on gambling £2,000 a week, hit-or-miss, on Blissett's eventual adaptation to its style.

Paoletti hoots were pressed again. Another million pounds for England's astute midfielder Ray Wilkins and yet another million for Tony Hateley (a raw, young English version of Blissett) means that Milan now owns a surplus of foreigners to take up the two permitted places in its team.

So Blissett, training alone in a London park last week and ooh back on the periphery of Milan's team training, waits. And he prays that Watford, his old club, will take him back the way that Milan so sourly repossessed his club BMW car.

"Watford," he says, "is still the only club I want to play for and I hope they can do a deal with Milan." Southampton and Manchester United showed interest, but the haggling has begun and the betting is that Blissett's first sporting home, Watford, will have him back in the fold.

His old boss, Graham Taylor, showed prophetic insight when the

two parted last summer: "There will be times when Luther will experience a lot of unhappiness and loneliness. But every decision in life is accompanied by an element of risk."

"Here is a chance for him to reshape his life [on four times the salary Watford could pay]. Just how he will cope is difficult to say."

Taylor, the not-so-old master, may soon have his protégé back, plus a profit of three quarters of a million pounds, and the benefit of a grateful forward who has been away to finishing school.

Another English export who did not exactly blossom in foreign pastures is Laurie Cunningham.

Was among the first wave of Britain's gifted black players, the one who took the hunt of Ku Klux Klan threats and racial abuse from within the game. While pioneering a path that has quickly broken those barriers, Cunningham was in one sense driven out by those tensions.

Like Blissett, he was raised in London, but the two are opposites. Blissett's aggressiveness is channelled wholly into legitimate effort on the field. Cunningham, an altogether more gifted, more brooding personality, needed to be steered away from troubles behind the scenes.

But his phenomenal pace and ball-control skills won him one of the first million-pound transfers — to the fabulous Real Madrid. He

has been there five years, has touched infrequent scintillating heights and, like most talents imported to Spanish soccer, has repeatedly broken down physically under the savage strain of unchecked mistreatment.

He flitted briefly with a trial return to England with Manchester United last season but was either softened by his new wealth or his long periods of inactivity. No permanent offer came. The grapevine speaks now of a transfer to Marseille, where, at 28, Cunningham's bygone skills might be allowed to flourish in the more artistic beat of the French game.

With a measure of fame to go with fortune, Cunningham need never look over his shoulder and wish he had taken the offer in his teens to develop his other love — with the Harlem Dance Company.

Whatever else happens, Cunningham knows his early resistance to the craven English coaching belief that blacks were cowards helped make the First Division here a better place for the likes of Luther Blissett. Only two years in age, but a generation within the sport, separates them now.

But they were both teen-agers, watching from another sphere, the day Mario Kempes won the 1978 World Cup for Argentina. Of the three, he will find a new home hardest to come across. There is nothing — at least no employment as a top-class performer — for memories in soccer any longer.

Padres Beat Reds, 1-0, On Salazar's RBI in 9th

United Press International

CINCINNATI — Luis Salazar's two-out ninth-inning single drove in Kevin McReynolds from second base, giving the San Diego Padres a 1-0 victory over the Cincinnati Reds here Monday night.

McReynolds doubled to left after Joe Price (5-8) had retired the first two batters in the ninth. Salazar then singled to right for the

help from Kent Telnor, who recorded his ninth save of the season.

Braves 2, Dodgers 0

In Atlanta, Rick Mahler scattered one hit as the Braves doubled Los Angeles, 2-0. Mahler (8-6) struck out four and walked two in earning his sixth complete game and first shutout of the season.

Astros 8, Giants 0

In Houston, Bob Knepper pitched a six-hitter and doubled home two runs to cap a six-run sixth as the Astros crushed the San Francisco, 8-0.

Phillies 4, Expos 1

In Montreal, Juan Samuel singled in the go-ahead run to highlight a three-run eighth that paced Philadelphia to a 4-1 verdict over the Expos. Steve Carlton (10-5) completed his first game of the season on a six-hitter.

White Sox 5, Brewers 3

In the American League, in Milwaukee, Greg Walker unloaded a three-run first-inning homer and Harold Baines added four hits to power Chicago White to a 5-3 victory over the Brewers. The White Sox have won five straight, while Milwaukee's losing streak is at nine.

Tigers 9, Red Sox 7

In Boston, Wade Boggs knocked in three runs with two home runs and scored four times to give the Red Sox a 10-2 victory and a doubleheader split with Detroit. Homers by Lance Parrish, Chet Lemon and Tom Brookens sparked the Tigers to a 9-7 opening-game decision that ended a four-game losing streak. Jim Rice, Rich Gedman and Bill Buckner homered for Boston.

Orioles 4, Indians 2

In Cleveland, Storm Davis pitched a six-hitter, and Wayne Gross hit a first-inning home run to start Baltimore to a 4-2 decision that extended the Indians' losing streak to six games.

Rangers 5, Blue Jays 4

In Arlington, Texas, Buddy Bell's two-out ninth-inning single scored Mickey Rivers from second base to lift Texas past Toronto, 5-4.

Angels 8, Mariners 4

In Seattle, Reggie Jackson drove in three runs with his 49th career homer and a single and Brian Downing added two bases-empty home runs to power California and Tommy John (7-9) past the Mariners, 8-4.

Twins 7, A's 4

In Oakland, California, Gary Gattis hit a three-run homer and Mickey Hatcher went 4-for-5 as Minnesota defeated the A's, 7-4. Oakland's Dave Kingman hit his 29th home run of the year and his 371 lifetime, putting him 28th on the all-time list.

OLYMPIC RESULTS

MEDALS

	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
United States	46	39	16	101
West Germany	16	12	13	39
China	13	6	5	24
Canada	7	8	7	22
East Germany	7	7	15	29
Japan	7	4	8	19
Italy	9	2	4	15
France	4	3	4	11
Sweden	3	3	6	12
Netherlands	2	2	4	8
South Korea	1	2	4	7
Mexico	1	2	1	4
Belgium	1	1	3	5
Switzerland	0	2	2	4
New Zealand	0	0	1	1
Brazil	1	1	1	3
Spain	0	1	1	2
Norway	0	1	1	2
Austria	0	1	1	2
Poland	0	1	1	2
Czechoslovakia	0	1	1	2
Peru	0	1	0	1
Yugoslavia	0	1	0	1
Portugal	0	0	1	1
Taiwan	0	0	1	1
Venezuela	0	0	1	1

HANDBALL

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Romania	4	0	0	9	102	72
Yugoslavia	3	0	1	7	104	38
Poland	2	1	1	5	79	89
Sweden	2	1	1	5	72	83
Japan	0	4	0	0	59	101
Denmark	0	4	0	0	57	79
West Germany	0	4	0	0	54	77
Spain	0	4	0	0	50	76
United States	0	4	0	0	49	76
South Korea	0	4	0	0	40	125

WRESTLING

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Romania	4	0	0	9	102	72
Yugoslavia	3	0	1	7	104	38
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South Korea	0	4	0	0	40	1

Lewis Jumps to Second Gold Medal; Cruz Takes 800



Joaquim Cruz, after winning Monday's 800 for Brazil's first-ever Olympic running medal: "I don't know what to say...."

By Robert Facher
Washington Post Service
LOS ANGELES — Carl Lewis won his second Olympic gold medal Monday night about as easily as he won his first, leaping 28 feet and 1/4 inch (8.54 meters) on his first long jump. He fouled on the second and then decided to watch his opponent try to catch him.
It never happened.
On a night when Joaquim Cruz gave Brazil its first-ever Olympic running medal by beating the best 800-meter field ever assembled, Lewis added the long jump gold to his 100-meter title in a ragged competition that was repeatedly disrupted by victory ceremonies for the other winners. When Lewis was preparing for his first attempt, the crowd roared for Brian Diemer as he took the lead in a steepchase; moments later, they were cheering Lewis.
But Lewis fouled on his second attempt; he said he felt a slight leg twinge, and elected to pass his last four jumps. That did not sit well with spectators who paid up to \$60 to watch him, and the final result was greeted with boos. Lewis heard more of them as he walked to the victory stand, but when he received his medal any discontent was drowned out by cheers.
Lewis's was the second-best jump in Olympic history, but far short of the world record of 29-2 1/2 (8.90 meters) set by Bob Beamon at the 1968 Games in Mexico City. Gary Honey of Australia won Monday's silver medal with a final-round leap of 27-1/4, just after Italian Giovanni Evangelisti jumped the same distance; Honey prevailed on the basis of a better second jump.
"If someone had jumped farther, I would not have come back," said Lewis in comments released by officials. "I was sore after the second jump. That was it."

Lewis now moves to the 200-meter final Wednesday. If he wins, as expected, he then aims directly at Jesse Owens' Olympic-record four track and field golds in Saturday's 4-by-100 relay.
There were no boos for Cruz. Looking back at the field, he ran away with the gold in the Olympic-record time of 1:43.00.
His triumph over Sebastian Coe, Earl Jones, Billy Konchellah, Donato Sabia, Edwin Koech, Johnny Gray and Steve Ovett climaxed a remarkable four-round series in the most competitive event of the Games.
It also highlighted a feat of eight finals in which Lewis moved a step closer to a record-tying goal, Roger Kingdom upset world champion Greg Foster in the 110-meter hurdles and Valerie Brisco-Hooks turned the tables on her U.S. teammate, Chandra Cheesborough, in the 400.
Other winners were Doina Melinte of Romania in the women's 800, Tessa Sanderson of Britain in the women's javelin, Alberto Cova of Italy in the 10,000 meters and Juhá Tisänen of Finland in the hammer throw.
There was also a memorable moment: performance by Bert Cameron of Jamaica, the world champion at 400 meters, Cameron temporarily pulled up on the backstretch of his semifinal, clutching his left hamstring, but then accelerated and managed to pick off a berth in the final with a time of 45.10.
For the people who drool over track matchups through the lean years, the 800 was the focal point of the Games. If everyone figures out Lewis will win four golds, nobody knew quite what to expect of a race that matched Cruz with Coe, the world record holder; Jones, the U.S. record holder; and Ovett, the 1980 Olympic champion.

Cruz had blown away everyone in his three preliminaries, and there was speculation that he might have expended too much energy in the process. Monday night, the 21-year-old NCAA champion from Oregon not only showed that he has great staying power, but also that he is a strong threat to wrap up a double in the 1,500.
Koech, the Kenyan from the University of Richmond, ripped to a 51.07 first 400 and made a gallant effort to hold the lead, but he was no match for Cruz's surge around the final turn. Cruz checked the trailers and then drove on through the finish, followed by Coe (in 1:43.64) and Jones (1:43.83).
Only Coe has run faster, with his world mark of 1:41.73 in 1981 and a 1:42.33 clocking in 1979.
"I don't know what to say," Cruz said. "It was important to see the Brazilian flag go up. Maybe this will help us in the future."
"I thought about breaking 1:43, but I ran very hard Sunday and I lost a little energy. If I had just one race to run, I think the world record would be broken."
Coe conceded the last-place Ovett, once a bitter rival, said afterward, "I told him that we were too old to be playing with fire like that. The guy (Cruz) is a supreme champion worthy of an Olympic crown. He doesn't think too much or worry about the speed he runs at, which is the sign of a great runner."
Ovett was hospitalized after the race with a form of bronchitis. He had difficulty breathing and said his hands felt like "pins and needles."
Kingdom, the 1983 NCAA champion, is attending the University of Pittsburgh on a football scholarship and as recently as three weeks ago was contemplating a switch to the death row. Suddenly, he is the world's best hurdler, following a 13.24 semifinal with an Olympic-record 13.20 in the final.
Foster, to lane one, and Kingdom, in lane eight, were unsure of the outcome and both stood watching the replay. When it was apparent that Kingdom had won, he leaped in the air. Foster, to his credit, immediately shook Kingdom's hand, and then the two took a victory lap together.
Arto Bryggare of Finland prevented a U.S. sweep by winning the bronze.
"I've been watching Greg Foster's good points to learn," Kingdom said. "A friend recorded all the races Greg Foster and I were in, and by watching them I've improved from 13.63 to 13.43 to 13.32 to 13.20."
Brisco-Hooks outcelebrated everybody as she wrestled with her husband, Alvin, near the victory podium. Her triumph in the Games-record time of 48.83 marked the first Olympic 400 gold by a U.S. woman. It also climaxed a remarkable series of races by Brisco-Hooks and Cheesborough.
Until June 9, no American woman had ever gone under 50 seconds in the 400. Brisco-Hooks lowered the U.S. mark to 49.83 that day, only to be beaten by Cheesborough's 49.28 in the Olympic trials.
"This year I set out to get the American record, and I did," Brisco-Hooks said. "Today, I wanted it back. Going across the finish line was the ultimate. It was like all the hard work had finally paid off."
"This should send me into the 200 in a positive way. I ran the quarter in high school and it's always been my race, but I prefer the 200."

Brisco-Hooks, a 30-year-old runner who became a standout after taking time off to have a baby in 1982, is a prohibitive favorite to win the 200 and should clock a third gold in the 4-by-100 relay. She follows Joan Benoit and Evelyn Ashford as gold-medal winners, after the U.S. women had come home empty since 1968.
Melinte was too much in the 800, winning with space to spare in 1:57.60. American Kim Gallagher placed second in 1:58.63, holding off Romanian Fita Lovin.
Sanderson cavorted around the infield with her javelin after winning at 238-2, her first throw holding up to edge Finnish world champion Tiina Lillak by 22 inches as both bettered the Olympic record. Lillak suffered a foot injury and was able to take only two throws. Britain's Faima Whitbread finished third.
The 10,000 resulted in another silver for Finland, as Matti Vainio led most of the way but could not hold off Cova's kick in the last 200 meters. Cova was timed in 27:47.55 in what was virtually a two-man race over the last 5,000. Mike McLeod of Britain sprinted in to take the bronze.
Tiainen joined javelin thrower Arto Haarkonen as a Finnish gold medalist with a toss of 256-2. Karl-Hans Riehm of West Germany took the silver at 255-10 and German Klaus Ploghaus the bronze at 251-7. Bill Green, who slipped into the final as the 12th qualifier, set a U.S. record of 248-0 in finishing sixth.



Javelin winner Tessa Sanderson got a victory-stand pinch on the cheek from fellow Briton and bronze-medalist Faima Whitbread.

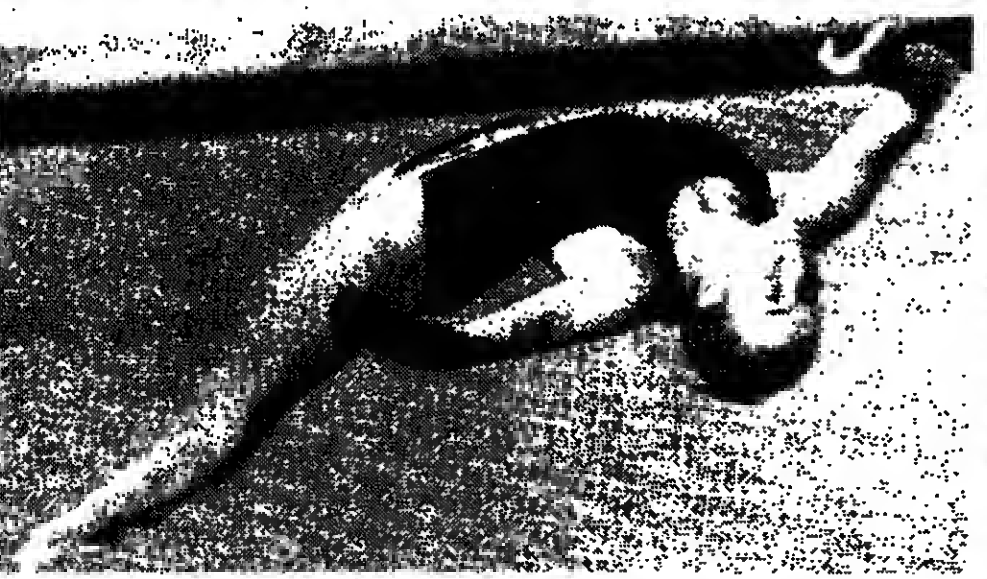
Bernier Wins Canada's 1st Diving Gold

By Lawrie Mifflin
New York Times Service
LOS ANGELES — Sylvie Bernier of Canada knew she was diving well Monday, but she didn't know how well. Not until the last dive, when she was diving a 3-meter springboard, did Bernier allow her coach to tell her how the standings looked.
"My coach said if Kelly McCormick gets 70 points on this last dive, she wins," said Bernier. "Otherwise — well, it was me."
McCormick made her last fling a great one, but the 67.20 points she received for her back two-and-a-half somersault were not enough to overtake Bernier. The 20-year-old from Quebec won Canada's first Olympic diving gold medal and only the second diving medal in the country's Olympic history.
McCormick took the silver, with 527.46 points to Bernier's 530.70, and Chris Seufert, McCormick's U.S. teammate, won the bronze with 517.62 points.
"I'm so happy, and I'm proud to be a Canadian," said Bernier, whose medal joins Irene McDonald's 1956 bronze as Canada's only Olympic diving awards.
"I feel just as good about going silver-bronze as I would have about going gold-silver," said Seufert, who was on the 1980 U.S. team that was kept home by the boycott. "I'm just so glad I made the Olympic team and got an Olympic medal. I don't care if it's gold or silver or bronze — I've got an Olympic medal."
McCormick agreed. Since winning the Olympic Trials, she has had the additional pressure of constant questions about matching her mother's accomplishment. Pat McCormick won the springboard and

the platform gold medals in both the 1952 and 1956 Olympics.
McCormick and Seufert seem to be especially fond of Bernier. As soon as the contest ended, both rushed to hug her and congratulate her. "Diving is the type of sport where people become like a close-knit family," said Seufert. "From diving, I can honestly say I have friends all over the world, and Sylvie Bernier is one of them. I'm glad she was able to fulfill her dream just as I got to fulfill mine."
Bernier's dream began when as a child she loved to be in the pool but also enjoyed gymnastics; she took up diving to combine the two and gradually progressed, until two years ago she left home to move to Montreal and train with Donald Dion, one of Canada's top coaches.

She placed sixth in her first international competition, in 1981, and seventh at the 1982 world championships. Last year, she won the bronze medal at the Pan American Games.
"Coming in here, I knew the two Americans would be tough to beat," she said. "I was just a little more consistent." She did extremely well on her five required dives, pulling into the lead with her second and then putting on her second headset and listening to "Flashdance" between dives so she would not hear the other scores.
Bernier's optional dives were not as spectacular as some of McCormick's or Seufert's — on three of the five she scored mostly 7s and 7.5s — but they were solid enough to maintain her lead.

On her eighth of 10 dives, McCormick could have overtaken Bernier by scoring well with her reverse two-and-a-half somersault, the same dive with which Bernier had just scored an only middling 60.48.
But her legs slipped so far over on her entry that she sent a wave washing toward the edge of the pool, and she scored only 51.24 with mostly 6s from the judges.
"I kicked too high," she said. "We call it the Hawaii 5-0 kick — where you wash over."
With a beautiful inward two-and-a-half on her next dive, McCormick drew to within 8 points of Bernier.
But on her final dive, she did not score quite high enough to pass the Canadian.



Canadian 3-meter springboard diver Sylvie Bernier: "I was just a little more consistent."

VANTAGE POINT/Ken Denlinger

A Soaring Hello, Some Long Goodbyes

Washington Post Service
LOS ANGELES — These are the helms and goodbye Olympics. In Carl Lewis, the world is realizing, perhaps as never before, the astonishing possibilities for the human body. In Tracy Caulkins, it learns the dignity of saying so long.
Monday was the critical day for Lewis, the one he would work hardest in his quest of four gold medals. He breezed through two morning qualifiers in the 200 meters and won the long jump Monday night.
His first leap, of 28 feet 1/4 inches (8.54 meters), was good as gold, it developed. Most fans were hoping he'd take four more cracks at the Olympic record, but all Lewis wants is victory. Both Beamon can wait for another time.
Beamon and Lewis. Once it was unthinkable that anyone would get within a footstep of Beamon's freakish 29-2 1/4 four Olympics ago in Mexico City. Now the question is when, not whether, Lewis will sail by it.
Beamon surely made no more than a few pennies off that legendary leap. Such is the economic euphoria in track and field now that Beamon is riding the coattails of Lewis, and Lewis is soaring in the endorsement long jump.
At the 1976 Games, Lasse Viren let iconoclasts know that there was a huge reward waiting for the right combination of skill and charisma.
Viren's holding his shoes aloft after winning the 10,000 meters was the first blatant on-track pitch by an athlete. Lewis has made that historic act seem like a rocket standing against a moon-seeking missile.

Corporate Carl came to the Olympics kick beyond the dirtiest dreams of anyone who ever envied the modern Games, so quickly and so successfully has he used the rules of amateurism to fetch his fortune. Lewis's manager, Joe Douglas, modestly estimates the earning potential of four gold medals to be in the Michael Jackson range.
We always knew amateur athletes were making more than the minimum wage, under the table in the United States and especially in Europe. If they survive, the Olympics one time soon might well be open enough for there to be wonderment over Lewis's earning such a pittance.
In many ways, Caulkins has been to swimming what Lewis figures to be in track and field. At 15, she was the youngest winner in the history of the Sullivan Award.
Two years ago, she passed Johnny Weissmuller's record of 36 individual national championships; she retires with 48. In all, Caulkins has set 63 U.S. and five world records and was dominant in the medleys — events that required extraordinary ability in every stroke.

"After the last relay," she said of her moment of retirement truth, "I kinda thought, 'Well, I don't know. It's hard to say it's finished.' That's all final. But I'm pleased with the decision. There was no main reason, just a feeling it was time to step on in life."
"Also, my dad said, 'You're 21 years old!'"
Tom Caulkins also said, long ago, that however far his daughter went in swimming was fine. He had told her older brother and sister the same thing.
"There were times the kids would be in three different pools at three different times," he said. "My wife and I would meet in a traffic jam, she going one way and me another. We'd wave."
"At times like that, I'd wonder, 'What in the world are we doing?' But several years ago I said if the kids never won another medal it would be worth all we've invested. It's what strong families and strong relationships are made from."
By her own matchless ability, Caulkins has managed to cash in on swimming. Upcoming will be interviews and endorsements, but she expects no Lewis-like bonanza. "I've heard about him making

like \$900,000 a year or something," she said. "and here we are in debt. I've no resentment toward him. But I feel good about the way swimming is. With the trust funds, swimming could be heading that way."
She paused.
"I don't know if that's better or not."
Lots of other Olympians will call a halt to games after these Games, including Kathy Johnson, at 24 "the mid lady" of gymnastics.
"I quit once several months ago, after an injury, but I never said it out loud," Johnson said not long before leaving out with a bronze medal in the balanced beam Sunday.
Later, teary, she said, "This makes it all worth it. I proved to myself that I could come back when it looked like it was all over."
"I've never gone to a prom, I've never gone to a homecoming, but I couldn't be what I am now if I had. I've been real close to retirement. The last few weeks haven't been fun."
The future will be a hallelujah to them all, for a while.
"Now I can go to the beach or to the lake," Caulkins said. "And not to swim."

SCOREBOARD

Monday's Major League Line Scores

Monday's Major League Line				
AMERICAN LEAGUE				
First Game				
Detroit	000	253	000-7 13 1	Davis, Chicago
Boston	000	260	100-7 10 0	Milwaukee
Pittsburgh	001	000	000-0 10 0	Tellico
Perry, Lloza, Leo (3), Hernandez (8) and Par-				
fitts, Dumas, Jose (3), Stanley (4) and Oed-				
man-Lopez, B.B. L-Glebo, N.B. Brooks-D-				
trall, Poyrath (22), Leman (15), Brogans (3),				
Boston, Burchett 151, Rice (18), Gedmon (14),				
Second Game				
Boston	000	100	-2 4 1	Lea, Atl.
Detroit	020	301	100-10 15 2	Jackson
Willits, Bar (1), Monag (4) and Parrish, Con-				
roy (15), Clemens, Crawford (19) and Gooden,				
Altonen (7), W-Clemens, B-L-Willits 9-2,				
Bills-Detroit, Johnson (9), Boston, Booms 2				
151,				
010 300 000-5 9 9				
Cleveland	000	000	000-0 10 0	Adkins
Davis and Demery; Parr, Smith (4),				
Schulze (7), Camacho (9) and Willits 9-2				
Standings				
AMERICAN LEAGUE				
EAST				
W	L	Pct.	GB	New York
73	39	.652	-	Chicago
63	46	.578	10 1/2	Cleveland
59	51	.536	15	Rhine
52	58	.472	22 1/2	Seattle
56	52	.517	15 1/2	Baltimore
47	65	.420	26	Davis
48	64	.432	26 1/2	San Diego
WEST				
57	53	.523	-	Thurston
57	53	.518	1/2	Price
55	54	.506	2	Price
52	57	.478	4 1/2	Seattle
49	63	.437	9	Alfonse
49	63	.437	9	Holmes
44	68	.393	14 1/2	San Francisco
44	68	.393	14 1/2	Downtown

INSIGHTS

Newly Respectable Afrikaners Are Still Hobbled by Their Rigidity

By Glenn Frankel

Washington Post Service

PRETORIA, South Africa — Only five years ago, time seemed to be running against the white Afrikaner. A new generation of black activists, inspired by the 1976 uprising in the black township of Soweto, appeared to have South Africa's white-minority government on the run. At the same time, a new ring of hostile black states had replaced the friendly colonial governments that once surrounded the country. The apocalypse, in the form of a major upris-

The Afrikaners A Tribe Divided

Second of four articles

ing by the long-fettered black majority, seemed inevitable, perhaps only a generation away. Today the mood here has dramatically changed. Domestically, black nationalism, while still potent, appears fractured and disorganized. South Africa's black neighbors are weak and pliant, in part because of Pretoria's aggressive military tactics and the black governments' failed economic policies. Several of the immediate neighbors, such as Mozambique, have even struck formal diplomatic deals with the white giant to the south.

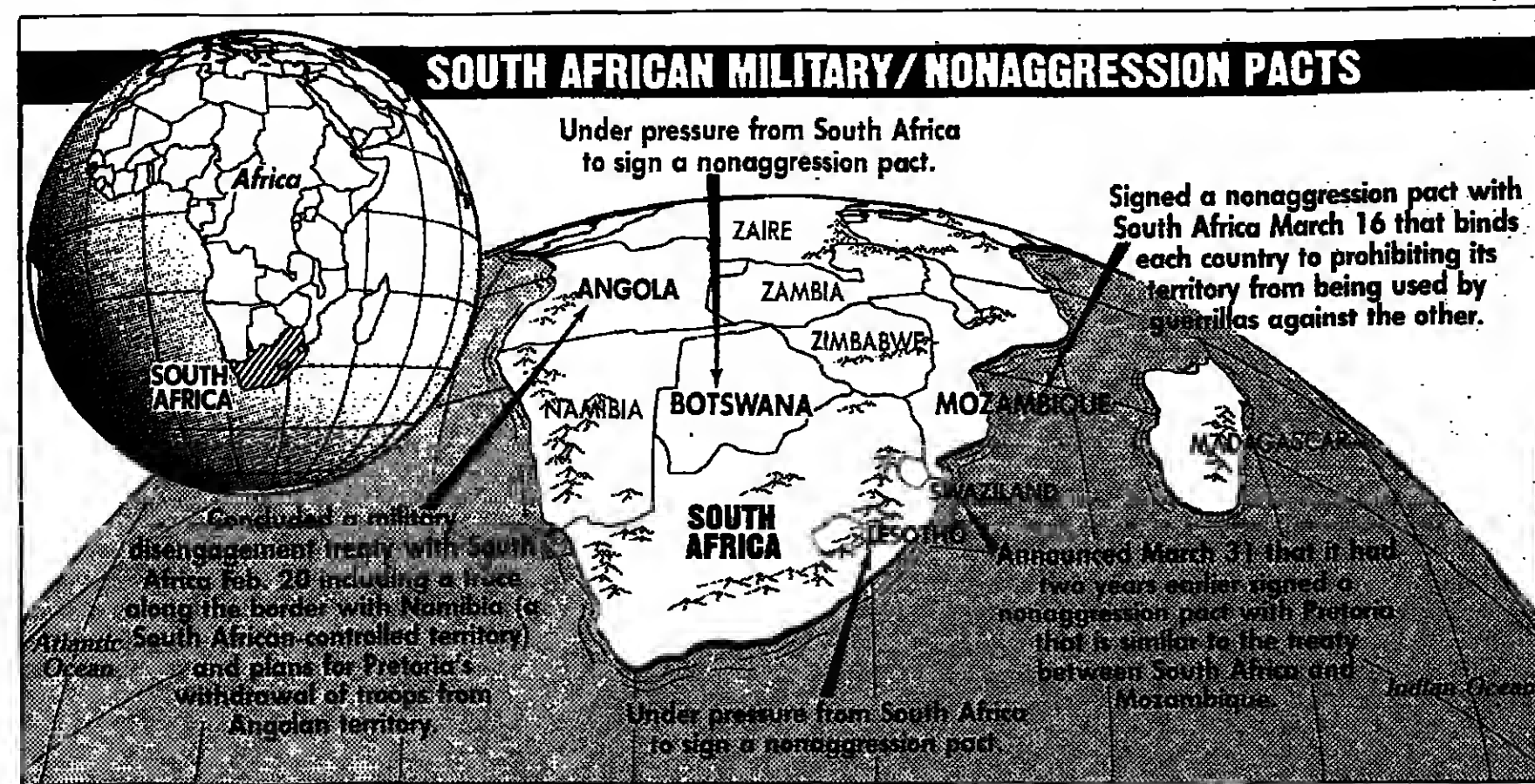
In the West, Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha received a cautious welcome during his recent visit in Europe, and the U.S. administration of President Ronald Reagan practices a policy known as "constructive engagement" that has warmed relations with Pretoria.

The Afrikaner no longer appears as, in the words of South African novelist Andre Brink, "a stench in the nostrils of the world."

THE result is a new mood of self-confidence and optimism among members of the white Afrikaner establishment that has singlehandedly ruled this nation for 36 years. Buoyed by these developments and by November's landslide election victory for their proposed new national constitution, Afrikaner leaders believe they may achieve what once seemed impossible: regaining international respectability without making radical changes in apartheid.

Most of all, many believe they have bought the main commodity South Africa was thought to have run out of: time.

"We are a society in transit," said Louis Nel,



deputy foreign affairs and information minister.

"The present government is not in favor of the present status quo constitutionally, economically or socially, but we must have time to change in such a way that we maintain security for all."

The Afrikaner establishment has come of age. Where once it was dominated by wealthy landowners, theologians and racial ideologues, the new establishment's membership list has more businessmen than farmers and is better educated and more sophisticated.

While Afrikaner ethnic unity still receives lip service, the profit motive is the new ethic. The rural traditionalists on the Afrikaner right have been shed in favor of new alliances with South Africa's English-dominated business communi-

ty, with whom the new Afrikaner establishment shares bank balances rather than ethnic identity.

Like Mr. Nel, the new Afrikaner establishment speaks the language of reason and reconciliation, not white domination. It can even be a bit irreverent when analyzing the system it has inherited.

"Apartheid was a simplistic approach based on extremely naive political assumptions," said J.P. de Lange, who as chairman of the influential secret society the Broederbond has some of the most impeccable establishment credentials in the Afrikaner community. "There is a great readiness among whites for change and an openness for future adjustments."

BUT undercutting the rhetoric of reform are a series of troubling problems. For one thing, the mood of optimism could be shattered by a new outbreak of unrest from blacks, who, despite ambitious talk from the white establishment have seen little in the way of concrete reforms. At the same time, there are footsteps on the right from the conservative Afrikaner wing that would deal a quick death to the spirit of change the establishment believes it is creating.

The biggest problem, however, may lie with the establishment itself. For despite the talk of an "open-ended process" in which all of South Africa's ethnic groups will have a fair role in determining their future, there are definite and

rigid boundaries beyond which few Afrikaners are prepared to go.

The major stumbling block is the government's commitment to the policy of racial segregation euphemistically known as "separate development," under which 10 nominally independent "homelands" are being established for the majority of the country's blacks. South Africa's critics see the rural homelands as prisons of poverty and misery where blacks are confined against their will.

The Afrikaner establishment has committed itself in the gradual elimination of what Mr. Botha has called "hurtful racial discrimination," and, albeit with glacial slowness, the more visible signs of apartheid are coming down.

Blacks within a generation should have full access to buses, parks, restaurants and other public facilities, according to many analysts. Legally enforced job discrimination has been abolished, although the help-wanted columns in South African newspapers are still peppered with ads noting that "Europeans only" need apply.

But most Afrikaners draw the line at preserving "separate development" because they see it as the only way they can retain their political control. By dividing blacks among the tribal homelands and denying them citizenship rights inside "white" South Africa, the Afrikaners believe they can maintain the comforting myth that they are not a small minority among a 73-percent black majority but instead a white nation among other, equally small, black nations.

Not every Afrikaner leader shares the government's faith in separate development — Mr. de Lange says the policy is "dead as a doer" — and some see the homelands as dismal economic and political failures beyond rescue. But very few are willing to contemplate a future of Western-style democracy, including desegregation of major institutions and a one-person, one-vote system of majority rule.

"The borderline will be drawn at self-determination — in the church, in politics, in education, in living space and group facilities," wrote Willem de Klerk, editor of Rapport, the largest Afrikaans-language newspaper, and a founder of the Verligte, or "enlightened," reform movement in Afrikanerdom, in a recent article. "These are the nonnegotiable aspects which the Afrikaner will defend with force of arms."

Many Verligtes contend that what is new and important to the South African scene is their willingness to at least begin to negotiate. If their blueprint of what the future will look like is blurry and imprecise, they say, that is because the details will be hammered out among whites, blacks and browns at future bargaining tables.

It is also, some whisper, because the Nationalist government cannot afford, at this juncture, to reveal to its traditional followers exactly where it is heading for fear of losing support on the right.

"We have to get rid of apartheid without the people noticing it," said Willie Esterhuysen, political philosophy professor at the University of Stellenbosch. "It's something you can't spell out in detail now, something that has to grow in the hearts and minds of the people."

Next: The tears of the right.



An Aug. 1 news program included a detailed weather report, using a rear-projected chart, new to Cuban broadcasting.

Cuba Liven Up TV, Radio Broadcasts

By Joseph B. Treaster

New York Times Service

HAVANA — There is a new look to the televised evening news in the Cuban capital and some Western diplomats think it has something to do with Radio Martí, a special segment of Voice of America radio programming that may be broadcasting to Cuba by the end of the year.

For years, when Cubans turned on their television sets for the news, they were greeted by a solemn-faced announcer sitting at a plain desk reading reports of local and foreign events.

In the last six months, however, the government has begun livening up the news and the rest of its television programming with new stage sets, rear-projected charts, maps, photographs and far more film footage from the field.

The radio stations have been invigorated, too, with more popular music, dramas, documentaries and dynamic pacing. And television, radio and the government-controlled press are carrying more criticism of such matters as poor performance in factories.

Cuban government officials say it is all part of an evolutionary process that has been in the works for years. Western diplomats, however, say they are certain that the changes have come about because the government wants to be in a position to compete favorably with Radio Martí.

Radio Martí, which the Reagan administration initially hoped to have on the air in January, was approved by Congress in the fall of 1983 to serve as a "consistently reliable and authoritative source of accurate, objective and comprehensive news" for Cubans.

But the Cuban government is bracing for an onslaught of propaganda against President Fidel Castro and the Communist society he has built since the 1959 revolution. Cuban officials point out that a group of supporters of Ronald Reagan urged the creation of an anti-Castro radio station even before Mr. Reagan was elected president, and they have noted press reports that Radio Martí is being operated by Cuban exiles, who are vehemently opposed to Mr. Castro.

Two months ago Mr. Reagan named Jorge Mas Canosa, a Cuban exile businessman in Miami, as chairman of a nine-member board

that is to oversee the operation of Radio Martí. Mr. Mas Canosa took part in the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba in 1961 and was a commentator on Radio Swan, an anti-Castro station that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency operated on Swan Island in the Caribbean in the 1960s.

In a confirmation hearing last month, Mr. Mas Canosa told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that Radio Martí would be an objective broadcast service and would not try to incite rebellion against Mr. Castro. Radio Martí, Mr. Mas Canosa told the senators, "will be a useful and peaceful means of providing the Cuban people with information that they are denied by the Cuban authorities."

EARLIER this year, studios and offices for Radio Martí were opened in Washington by a group of Voice of America employees. A bureau in Miami with a staff of about a dozen people is planned and the radio signal to Cuba is to be beamed from a Voice of America transmitter in the Florida Keys, according to officials in Washington.

Congress has allocated \$25 million to operate Radio Martí for two years. It is eventually expected to broadcast up to 14 hours a day. Senior Cuban officials have condemned Radio Martí as "an attack on the sovereignty of our nation." They were immediately angered when the Reagan administration named the new radio station for José Martí, who died in 1895 in a battle with Spanish troops and is one of the most revered heroes of the Cuban independence movement.

One of Cuba's responses, officials in Havana have suggested, may be interference on a major scale with radio and television broadcasting in the southeastern United States.

Some middle-level Cuban officials acknowledged that, whatever plans the Cuban government might have had to make its radio and television more interesting, they might not have been put into effect had it not been for Radio Martí's impending debut.

"I wouldn't say there was no connection," a Cuban official said. "Of course, there's a connection. But Radio Martí is not the main cause for these changes."

Two of the most popular Cuban radio stations, Liberation Radio and Rebel Radio,

which was founded by Mr. Castro when he was a guerrilla leader in the Sierra Maestra mountains, have been combined in make a single station that is on the air 24 hours a day.

The combined station is called Rebel Radio New Style. It is mainly a music station mixing old Latin favorites with popular American and British tunes. It features shorter news programs and an increased number of bulletins sprinkled throughout its programs.

Residents say the radio and television stations and the newspapers, which had been known for delivering world news long after the fact or not at all, have begun operating in a more timely way. They know this because they regularly listen in radio and television broadcasts from Florida, 90 miles (145 kilometers) to the north.

Cuba has two television channels. They are similar, but one tends to give more emphasis to news and sports. Both are now broadcasting for more hours each day, from early morning until past midnight. Both have switched from mainly black and white to mainly color, even though most television sets in Cuba do not receive color broadcasts.

American movies with Spanish subtitles have long been popular in Cuba. These days, residents say, more first-run American films are being shown on national television.

WEEKDAY mornings, the television channels present "Morning Magazine," which runs for several hours with interviews, commentary and segments of film from the Soviet Union and the United States plucked from satellites.

For some, the introduction of criticism into what had been gray, unrelieved doctrinaire columns and broadcasts has been the most striking development.

In a report on television the other day, workers at a cement factory on the northern coast said that production was falling because some of the cement bags they were receiving were falling apart and some packages of cement bags contained fewer than the designated number.

"I think they're anticipating bearing criticism of the system on Radio Martí," a diplomat said. "And they want to be able to say: 'We've already mentioned some of these things. Criticism is not new here.'"

Dollar Stores Nourish a New Polish Class

By Michael T. Kaufman

New York Times Service

WARSZAWA — There is a riddle going around here these days that asks, "Why is Poland just like the United States?"

One answer is that in both Poland and the United States one cannot buy anything with zlotys and, on the other hand, in both countries one can buy anything with dollars.

The point about dollars is not really much of an exaggeration. Scattered throughout Poland are 650 government-run shops that sell a wide range of mostly imported goods, all for dollars or other hard currencies.

The goods include food, jeans, cosmetics, cameras, radios, freezers, washing machines, intruder devices, toys and television sets. The stores, known as Pexexes, are found in even the smallest towns. Their expansion in the last 10 years has created two groups of consumers.

"What we have in this classless society," a retired Polish journalist said, "are two basic classes — those who have access to dollars and Pexexes and those who do not."

FOR the many Poles who must spend a great deal of time standing in lines in regular retail shops hoping to secure some scarce item, the Pexex economy arouses emotions ranging from amusement to bitterness.

Even to visitors from the West, the Pexex stores seem somewhat surrealistic in the barren mercantile landscape of Poland. These oases of brightly packaged goods are in stark contrast to other government shops and their window displays of a few curtain rods or some frayed plastic dolls.

In towns where women sometimes wait hours in line to buy chicken or sausage, the Pexexes offer hard-currency customers glazed hams, pâté, anchovy paste, caviar and other treats.

What is more, their duty-free prices in dollars and other hard currencies are lower than in duty-free shops at international airports. Brand-name whisky, for example, sells for \$4.80 a bottle, British gin for \$3.30 and American jeans for \$17.

Such prices, inexpensive in global terms, are still beyond reach for the majority of Poles, who earn only zlotys and have no access to money from abroad. For example, a Polish welder would have to turn over more than two weeks' pay if he wanted to buy dollars on the black market for those jeans at the present rate of 580 zlotys to the dollar.

While the Pexex stores are sometimes the subject of lampoon, they also stand as a graphic and unfunny reflection of Poland's hybrid and troubled economy.

THIS is, after all, a country whose economic aspirations lie in the markets, technologies and financial institutions of the West. On the other hand, it is a country whose work force, quality control, productivity standards, wage scales and pricing systems are not determined by supply and demand but by bureaucratic plans and quotas.

It is also a country whose citizens travel abroad, bringing back hard currency and whetted desires for consumer goods. In addition, millions of Poles have relatively easy access to U.S. dollars, British pounds, French francs and West German marks through relatives living abroad. All of this provides the ingredients for two distinct consumer economies, one lush and calculated in dollars, the other austere and shabby and based on zlotys.

It is in the Pexex stores that the two come together. One Western ambassador in Warsaw even believes that parity between the two systems is maintained through the Pexex price of a bottle of Polish vodka. A bottle that costs \$1.30 at the Pexex brings 754 zlotys in regular Polish shops. According to the diplomat, the zloty price divided by the Pexex dollar price will always set the black market rate, which at the moment is 580 to the dollar, or more than five times the official bank rate of 110 zlotys.

Tadeusz Bielski, general director of the Pexex conglomerate, which has a staff of 4,500, explained that the original idea for the chain was precisely to soak up dollars from the black market to be used by the government to help meet its chronic need of hard currency.

"In Poland," Mr. Bielski said, "we have had this access to dollars through citizens working

abroad, foreign relatives, trade and, until recently, large numbers of tourists."

"And what were we supposed to do about them?" he asked in reference to the Polish travelers. "Without the Pexex system, they would have gone out of the country or they would have fanned speculation and smuggling. Our idea was to act as a sponge so that eventually every last loose dollar would find its way to our shops and then to the government, which uses the profits to import raw materials needed for Polish production."

Mr. Bielski said the Pexex chain took in \$261 million last year, or \$120 million more than it had paid for the imported products it sold. The sales level this year seems worse, he said, because of a drop in liquor sales.

The director added that there has been an inverse trend between the volume of sales in the

Pexex chain and the state of the zloty consumer economy. "Up to a point," he said, "you can say that the more there is available in the regular stores, the less people rely on Pexex, so maybe the small decline we are experiencing is a good sign."

Mr. Bielski has heard jokes about the Pexex system and the assertions that the dollar stores threaten the Marxist concept of egalitarianism. But he thinks the stores and the concept behind them are fundamentally pragmatic.

"What society gets from the stores is exposure to a variety and quality of goods," he said, adding that this sets quality standards for domestic manufacturers.

"As for the government," he said, "what it gets is the hard currency that it needs to stimulate Polish production."

Black Statues Stir Debate In Wealthy California Area

By John Hurst

Los Angeles Times Service

TIBURON, California — Are the little black carriage boy hitching posts displayed here on Main Street symbols of racism and slavery, or are they simply historical artifacts?

That question, as well as related racial issues, has embroiled Tiburon, an otherwise staid and wealthy community, in an internal debate that has grown increasingly vitriolic over the last month.

The Tiburon Peninsula, with its exclusive towns of Tiburon and Belvedere, would seem an unlikely place for racial disputes. This is not Middle America or blue-collar America. This is Marin County, a region just north of the Golden Gate Bridge with a population noted for being sophisticated, well-educated, well-to-do and very white.

In Tiburon, 38 percent of the families have incomes of \$50,000 a year or more, according to the 1980 federal census. In adjoining Belvedere, 31 percent of the families make \$75,000 a year or more. It is an area in which a home selling for \$205,000 is viewed with suspicion because the price is so low.

Of the 6,338 people in Tiburon at the time of the 1980 census, 46 were black. In Belvedere, only one of its 2,401 residents was black.

Many Tiburon Peninsula residents take a leisurely morning ferry ride in their San Francisco offices, and enjoy cocktails aboard the evening boat home.

But into this relatively placid environment, a young black woman interjected the issue of race last month, and the community has been fuming ever since.

PHYLLIS Randall, 32, a student at the University of California, Berkeley, and her husband, a well-to-do white engineer, were touring Tiburon's quaint downtown area in May.

Mrs. Randall was shocked when she saw three black carriage boy statues with caricatures of Negro faces, dressed in livery and embedded in cement in front of shops on the town's Main Street.

"It did spoil my day," she said. "Seeing that kind of thing is upsetting. It was saying that the people here didn't care about offending me. Maybe if you're not black, that sort of thing is cute or quaint or part of history."

She continued: "I can't imagine any group who would want to see themselves depicted at the lowest point in their history. Perhaps if they are going to show them they should put another little statue over here of a white man with a whip, because that is how it was done."

When Mrs. Randall and her husband returned to their home in Palo Alto, south of San Francisco, she wrote a letter complaining about the hitching posts to the mayor of Tiburon, Larry Smith, and the town council.

"Please consider removing these atrocities," she wrote. But she did not expect the city officials to listen.

Although the figures are owned by and stand on land belonging to Main Street Properties, a private development company in Tiburon, city officials did not ignore Mrs. Randall's letter.

Mr. Smith asked the local weekly newspaper, the Ark, to publish the complaint and asked readers to tell him what they would do if they were mayor. And for the last month, the Ark has been printing an increasingly harsh series of letters on the subject.

The responses began calmly enough, some agreeing with Mrs. Randall and others defending the figures as historical art forms.

But by the July 4 issue of the paper, some of the readers' comments had turned ugly.

"And speaking of history," wrote John Hicks, "where did Randall acquire her European-sounding name — or didn't the African tribes name their offspring?"

"Phyllis Randall has some nerve coming here and then criticizing our taste in quaint iron works of the past," wrote D. Lloyd in the same edition of the paper. "Through our benevolence her race has come a long way, baby, in our white society — but not much!"

On July 11, both the Ark and D. Lloyd were taken to task by Roberta C. Dorward who asked: "How could you publish such racist venom?"

The outpouring caused Mr. Smith to sympathize with Mrs. Randall, but he has decided not to take any formal action. "In my judgment, we're looking at a microcosm of the country," he said. "From my own view, I never read anything into it other than it's a piece of history."

What all the letters had done for him, he said, was to "make me think about how I would feel if I had such an object on my own property and I invited someone to my home who was real offended by it and I valued that person's friendship. I might want to remove it. If I valued that friendship, why would I leave it there? Why would I want to continue to offend my friend?"

"I guess if I were in control, and I'm not," Mr. Smith said, "I would remove them to a less offensive ambience."

He said he has done what can be done, which is to focus citizen attention to the problem. "It's kind of up to the owner, isn't it?" he said.

IN addition to the three carriage boys that offended Mrs. Randall, Main Street Properties owns two more hitching post statues, in Tiburon — one that looks like a slave boy in baggy clothes in front of the town theater, and another, in front of a restaurant, dressed in livery, with its face painted white. They have been on display for about 30 years.

Kath Morrison, general manager of the company, maintains that statues similar these were used by the underground railroad last century to mark the path to freedom for escaping slaves.

But Edward G. Zelinsky, owner of Main Street Properties, is not adamant about keeping the hitching posts on display and says he would not object to some official guidance on what to do with them.

Rhythm and Blues, And Jerry Wexler

[illegible]

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Seawater Spa Promotes Relaxation's Costly Joys

By SHERRY BUCHANAN
International Herald Tribune

QUIBERON, France — Under stress? Want to keep in shape? Try getting slashed with a giant water hose anti-rust style, bathing in a Jacuzzi-type bathtub filled with foaming 36-degree-centigrade (96.8 degrees Fahrenheit) sea water, being massaged underwater or wrapped neck to toe in hot mud dredged from the deep ocean floor. Many executives have tried it and have come back for more.

This is seawater therapy Quiberon-style at the Sofitel Thalassa, a luxury resort on the rocky southern coast of Brittany. There are two basic principles to seawater therapy. The first is that if breathing the sea air is good for you, being dipped and massaged in it must be even better. Second, hydrotherapy, using different water pressures, temperatures and massage techniques, stimulates or relaxes your muscles.

For patients with hypertension, however, some doctors advise against it.

But Quiberon is not just hydrotherapy with salt water. Guests can also rest in a room saturated with negative ions released from gasified salt water — to clean out tobacco-polluted lungs — or have a facial with cells of unborn calf fetuses — a favorite of middle-aged executives, according to the institute's beautician, Yvette Brosolo.

"Executives love it," she said. "Any sign of aging is a mark against them. Today half of my clients are men. But believe me, back in the '60s it just wasn't done." Guests with an extra bulge here and there can stay at the complex's Sofitel Diététique, where people pay more to eat less and get a bar stocked with mineral water. Drinks at the alcohol-free Sofitel Diététique include 27 different kinds of teas, although an occasional whisky bottle gets smuggled into the rooms.

Traditionally, seawater therapy centers in Europe have attracted convalescents or people suffering from rheumatism and other ailments who can benefit from the supposed healing properties of iodine and other elements of salt water.

BUT the Sofitel complex at Quiberon, the brain child of Marie-José Laroche Bobet, the dynamic and attractive French woman who manages it, has something that most other seawater therapy centers do not have: chic, decorated rooms with an ocean view, delicious food, a respectable sprinkling of recognizable VIPs and Portluth bathrobes worn for the three hours or so of therapy a day. Among the past clients are President François Mitterrand of France, who stayed at the spa before he took office; Prime Minister Laurent Fabius; Bernard Larvin, managing director of Lanvin Couture; and Christian Giacometti, director of Banque de l'Union Européenne.

Unlike the more energetic style of U.S. health farms à la Jane Fonda, the Quiberon message is that it's okay to relax and feel good about it. "We mother people," said Dr. Alain G. Deledicq, a doctor at the Institute of Thalassotherapy at the complex. "Seawater therapy reproduces the effect of a caress."

Although prices vary, a room with an ocean view at the Sofitel Thalassa is about \$150 a day for two. Three meals a day without wine are included. The treatment itself is about \$30 a day for each person. Mud baths are extra. The institute buys 40 tons (36 metric tons) of the stuff a year at about \$1.20 a kilogram (2.2 pounds).

According to executives who go back regularly to Quiberon to relax and keep in shape, the Sofitel complex works not only because of the treatment but because of a relaxed atmosphere, an exceptional climate, the isolation and beauty of the spot and the variety of other activities around it — golf, tennis, and wind surfing.

"This place is really for people in a wear-and-tear world," said a guest from New York. "I feel taken care of. The treatment alone is not that unique, although the ocean water may be more invigorating here than somewhere else. But it's a combination of all those things. I just take it as relaxation."

But some executives say that seawater therapy does not have to be passive. "I like the aspects of the treatment where you are actively doing something, and not just sitting there doing nothing in some foaming bath tub," said Bernard Demole, who is president of the Sofitel Thalassa.

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 8)

Pan Am
Slips Back
Into Red

Deficit Reached
\$49.8 Million

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Pan American World Airways reported on Tuesday a second-quarter loss of \$49.8 million in contrast to a \$10.4-million profit a year ago, citing a high level of discounted travel for frequent flyers.

For the half, the airline had a loss of \$120.1 million, wider than the first-half loss of \$69.3 million a year ago.

Revenue declined 2.9 percent in the second quarter to \$918.3 million from \$945.6 million.

In the half, revenue was \$1.798 billion, up 0.8 percent from \$1.78 billion.

In trading on the New York Stock Exchange, Pan Am stock declined 75 cents a share to close at \$5.

Pan Am, struggling with new competitors and hard-hit by high fuel prices, high labor costs and the 1980-82 recession, has sustained losses for more than three years.

Last year, Pan Am reported a loss of \$51 million; its 1982 loss was \$483.5 million, a record for U.S. airlines, and in 1981 it lost \$18.9 million.

The company said its second-quarter results were hurt by an "unusually high amount of free discounted travel" as a result of a high redemption rate of its frequent-traveler "WorldPass" program through which regular passengers accumulate free travel credits.

The airline imposed a June 30 deadline for use of credits earned in prior years, which forced a high proportion of free travel in the second quarter.

The losses are the heaviest for any major U.S. airline, most of which reported steady improvement this year.

■ Braniff Ponders Merger

The new owners of Braniff Inc. are discussing a possible merger of the reorganized airline with another major airline to generate increased traffic and strengthen its route system, United Press International reported Tuesday from Dallas.

Jay A. Pritzker, chairman of Chicago's Hyatt Corp., which is the majority owner of Braniff, said Monday that his "very, very casual" talks with executives of other airlines included a possible merger of the airline.

Braniff, which filed for protection under U.S. bankruptcy law in May 1982 and resumed flying last March as Braniff Airways after a reorganization battle in bankruptcy court, suffered a loss of \$30.6 million in the fiscal quarter ended in April.

At Standard Telephones, Chairman
Is Aiming to 'Grow a New Company'

By Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Sir Kenneth Corfield, chairman of Standard Telephones & Cables PLC, can hardly wait to march his company into the promised land of office automation.

"We're going to grow a new company," Sir Kenneth said in an interview last week, a few days after STC announced a surprise takeover bid valued at about £350 million (\$462 million) for Britain's only maker of large computers, ICL PLC.

Transported by his enthusiasm, Sir Kenneth even slipped into calling his own company STL.

Before he can transform his company, though, Sir Kenneth must win the hearts and pocketbooks of the investment community. That promises to be a long struggle. ICL has dismissed his bid as "totally insane," suggesting that STC is in for a protracted battle of nerves.

More over, many of London's most influential electronics analysts are deeply skeptical about the wisdom of uniting the two companies.

"It's not one of those marriages that are blessed from the start," said an executive at Plessey Co., one of STC's big British rivals in telecommunications equipment.

That STC wanted a big acquisition was no surprise. Two years ago, ITT Corp. reduced its shareholding in STC to about 35 percent, leaving the former subsidiary to find its own way. At about the same time, STC dropped out of the race to manufacture System X, the main switching equipment that British Telecom is using to upgrade Britain's telecommunications network.

In compensation, STC received a lucrative order to supply less-advanced switching equipment to British Telecom. That order provides an estimated 25 to 30 percent of STC's profit, but



Sir Kenneth Corfield

it is due to run out in about three years.

STC already has diversified successfully into distribution of electrical parts, manufacture of semiconductors and the operation of air-traffic control centers, weather forecasting services, airports and hospitals. Even so, the winding down of its big switching order will leave a considerable gap.

That is where ICL comes in. To justify its choice of the computer maker, STC executives talk about the "convergence" of telecommunications and computer technology in new products that automate factories and eliminate paperwork.

Nigel Horne, STC's director of corporate development, noted that most big companies now have one executive in charge of buying both computer and telecommunications equipment. "You can't buy one unless it fully interfaces with the other," Mr. Horne said.

The blending of technology has served as a rationale for numerous corporate links recently,

notably International Business Machines Corp.'s 23-percent stake in Rolm Corp., a big U.S. maker of voice and data switchboards; American Telephone & Telegraph Co.'s 25-percent stake in Olivetti, and L.M. Ericsson's joint venture with Honeywell Inc.

By taking over ICL, STC contends that it can take such collaboration a step further, working together at the design stage rather than trying to make two ready-made products work together.

STC also promises to give ICL much-needed financial strength. That contention might be especially appealing to the British government, which has been called in to rescue ICL twice in the past 15 years, most recently with £200 million of loan guarantees in 1981.

Sir Kenneth pointed to STC's strong profits from such mature products as telex equipment and submarine cable. These "milk cows," he said, will pay for the huge research and development costs facing an electronics company with global ambitions.

What is unclear, many analysts say, is just how STC and ICL fit together. In several respects, they share the same weaknesses. While ICL profits would replace those lost on switching equipment, said Douglas Hawkins of James Capel & Co., "I don't believe STC can bring anything substantial to the merger."

Both companies rely heavily on the British market, which provides 70 percent of STC's sales and 60 percent of ICL's. Sir Kenneth said the two have a "useful start" overseas, though further development is imperative.

So far, neither has attained a significant presence in the U.S. market, a gap Sir Kenneth saw as a weakness. "Had ICL succeeded in making a dent in the U.S. market," he said, either "we

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 4)

Dollar Reaches
11 1/2-Year High
Against Mark

Reuters

NEW YORK — The dollar bounded to an 11 1/2-year high of 2.93 Deutsche marks in nervous early afternoon trading, dealers said Tuesday.

But the surge proved too rapid to be sustained and the currency was quoted in late afternoon at 2.9168 DM to the dollar, up from 2.8875 DM the previous day.

"The dollar just jumped about two pennings on remarkable volume and very substantial demand," one trader said early in the afternoon.

Dealers said they found it difficult to pinpoint the reason for the surge in the currency but suggested that an inflow of overseas investor funds into dollars may be accelerating in order to participate in the rallying U.S. bond and stock markets.

There is also a growing conviction that upward pressures on short-term interest rates may intensify.

In other late New York trading, the dollar soared against the French franc to a record 8.98 from Monday's 8.8625. The British pound slipped to \$1.3058 from \$1.318 the previous day. And the U.S. currency strengthened sharply against the yen to 244.825 from 243.

Gold, hit by selling triggered by the dollar's strength, closed in London at a bid price of \$343.75 an ounce, down nearly \$6 from \$349.50 late Monday.

On the Commodity Exchange in New York, gold for delivery this month fell \$4.80 dollars an ounce to settle at \$344.

In London, the dollar closed sharply higher in often hectic and heavy trading, with dealers reporting aggressive dollar buying in a renewed bout of bullish sentiment.

The dollar closed in London at 2.9155 DM, higher than an opening 2.8980 DM and up from Monday's late 2.8853 DM. The U.S. currency reached a 2.9270 DM high in mid-day trading and after retreating for a while again breached 2.92.

The U.S. currency was at a record 1.78892 Italian lire at the close, bettering its previous record of 1.788.50, set Aug. 1, and up from Monday's late 1.769.55.

A British clearing bank dealer said, "The dollar's fall last week proved to be yet again temporary. There is no real reason to sell, and the market can't disregard pro-dollar sentiment."

"The dollar downturn appears to have been only temporary because of interest rate expectations that have turned out to be misplaced," another dealer said.

Reports that Paul A. Volcker, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, felt his recent Senate testimony was wrongly interpreted as presaging lower interest rates also led operators to seek dollars Tuesday, dealers said. "He expected the markets to advance on the testimony, but not that much," one trader said.

One noted that, in the absence of fresh factors, the dollar is still in demand as an investment currency. "There simply isn't any other major currency where you can get these kind of yields," he said.

In New York, Citicorp said the average rate at its weekly auction of 91-day commercial paper rose to 11.370 percent from 11.314 percent last week, with the rate on 182-day paper slipping to 11.388 percent from 11.404 percent.

On the 91-day paper, all accepted bids were at 11.370 percent. Bids totaling \$1,005 billion were submitted, of which Citicorp accepted \$100 billion.

CURRENCY RATES

Late interbank rates on Aug. 7, excluding fees.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4 P.M. EDT.

	£	DM	FF	¥	₹	₦	₧	₡	₪
Amsterdam	2.09	172.85	34.28	0.16	5.88	32.92	134.82	—	—
Brussels	2.09	172.85	34.28	0.16	5.88	32.92	134.82	—	—
Frankfurt	2.09	172.85	34.28	0.16	5.88	32.92	134.82	—	—
London	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milan	1.29	232.20	41.39	0.16	5.88	32.92	134.82	—	—
New York	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris	8.92	17.09	36.85	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokyo	242.75	270.50	64.13	27.45	12.79	N.A.	N.A.	—	—
Zurich	2.09	172.85	34.28	0.16	5.88	32.92	134.82	—	—
1 ECU	0.7674	0.5873	2.243	0.8284	1.3764	2.5301	45.2824	1.8884	18.74
1 SDR	1.8124	0.7742	2.9202	0.9848	1.6143	3.2401	59.7301	2.4898	246.63

Source: Reuters

1 ECU = 1.2337 SDR

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Hutchison
Is Shaking Up
Management

By Dinah Lee
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Hutchison Whampoa Ltd., a leading property and trading company in Hong Kong, has announced the resignation of its chief executive, John Richardson, as part of a major management shake-up.

The company said two other key managers — the operations director, Jonathan Hubbard-Ford, and the finance director, P.W. Wight — also will leave.

The announcement Monday said that a new management team will take over Oct. 1, led by Simon Murray, the former chief executive of Davenham Engineering.

Sources within the company said the departures of the managers resulted from longstanding differences between Mr. Richardson and the company's chairman, Li Ka-shing.

Mr. Li gained control of Hutchison in 1979, when he bought a controlling interest from Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.

Rumors of friction between Mr. Li and Mr. Richardson gained momentum last March, when the company surprised the local stock market by offering 2 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$255 million) in special dividends, or 4 Hong Kong dollars a share. Mr. Richardson reportedly opposed the payout to shareholders and preferred to retain the company's large cash surplus.

Mr. Li also had suggested to Mr. Richardson that he should resign. (Continued on Page 12, Col. 7)

New U.S. Import Rules Worry Hong Kong Textile Makers

New York Times Service

HONG KONG — Textile manufacturers and trade officials in Hong Kong are voicing alarm over a decision announced by the Reagan administration last Friday to tighten textile import regulations.

The new rules, made public by the U.S. Customs Service, would require apparel shippers from Asia, Central America and the Caribbean to certify exactly how their goods were manufactured, the sources of the imported material and their production costs.

"The impact of this action on our garment industry is just devastating," said Michael C.C. Sze, Hong Kong's acting director of trade. "I just don't think that the Americans have any idea what these new regulations will mean to us."

Mr. Sze estimated that almost 15 percent of Hong Kong's textile exports, with a value of \$280 million, could be affected by the new regulations. During the first half of 1984, Hong Kong shipped 44 percent of its exports to the United States.

U.S. officials say the new rules were created to tighten loopholes that have allowed some countries to evade quota restrictions on exports by shifting partly made garments to other countries for shipment under the unused quotas of those countries.

Hong Kong garment companies have commonly had much of their clothing assembled in China and other countries where labor costs are lower.

Hong Kong's major competitors — Taiwan and South Korea — would not be so severely affected. South Korea does not rely on China's vast labor force, and Taiwan does not have diplomatic relations with Beijing.

Hong Kong's garment producers view the regulations as a protectionist measure, something that U.S. officials deny. The producers say that the action would severely curtail their Christmas sales.

"This is an extremely complex and technical issue," said David E. Miller, spokesman for the U.S. Consulate General in Hong Kong. "And any assessment of the impact the final regulations may have is premature."

The rules could force Hong Kong's garment exporters to alter the way they produce clothing. After the rules take effect, on Sept. 7, the United States will accept only products either made completely or substantially changed in the exporting country.

Often in garments, the yarn may come from one place, be woven into fabric somewhere else and assembled in yet another country. The place of final shipment is normally considered the country of origin.

Experts in Hong Kong agree that the colony's thriving sweater industry, which relies heavily on labor in China, would be badly damaged by the new regulations. According to statistics compiled by the Department of Industry, Hong Kong sent nearly 55 million sweaters — about half its total production — to the United States in 1983.

"About 90 percent of the sweaters we make here are knitted from components made in China," said Jimmy McGregor, director of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce. "The United States understands that. This is a unilateral protectionist move from the country with the most outspoken open trade policy in the world."

Trade officials and businessmen

Last year Hong Kong's exports of wool, cotton and man-made fibers to the United States totaled \$1.8 billion, about a third of all Hong Kong's 1983 exports to the United States.

"About 90 percent of the sweaters we make here are knitted from components made in China," said Jimmy McGregor, director of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce. "The United States understands that. This is a unilateral protectionist move from the country with the most outspoken open trade policy in the world."

Trade officials and businessmen

In Hong Kong have complained of what they see as the unilateral nature of the decision. They said they would appeal it.

Manufacturers can turn to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in Geneva. But manufacturers in Hong Kong say they no longer have the time because the rules are to go into effect so quickly.

"In this business we always walk a thin line," said Peter Sullivan, operations manager for Diane Freis Ltd., a Hong Kong clothing manufacturer. "There is no way they can just change the rules like that and expect us to survive."

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits Aug. 7

1M	3M	6M	9M	12M
11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%
11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%
11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%
11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%

Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million (or equivalent).

Asian Dollar Rates Aug. 7

1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year
11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%
11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%
11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%
11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%

Key Money Rates

United States	Close	Prev.	Britain	Close	Prev.
Discount Rate	9	9	Bank Base Rate	12	12
Federal Funds	11 1/2	11 1/2	Call Money	17 1/2	17 1/2
Prime Rate	12	12	91-day Treasury Bill	11 1/2	11 1/2
Bank Loan Rate	12 1/2	12 1/2	3-month Interbank	11 1/2	11 1/2
Commercial Paper, 90-180 days	11 1/2	11 1/2	France		
3-month Treasury Bills	10 1/2	10 1/2	Intervention Rate	11 1/2	11 1/2
4-month Treasury Bills	10 1/2	10 1/2	Call Money	11	11
CDs, 90-180 days	10 1/2	10 1/2	One-month Interbank	11 1/2	11 1/2
COs, 90-180 days	10 1/2	10 1/2	3-month Interbank	11 1/2	11 1/2
			6-month Interbank	11 1/2	11 1/2

West Germany

Lombard Rate	5.50	5.50
Overnight Rate	5.40	5.40
One Month Interbank	5.75	5.75
3-month Interbank	6.15	6.15
6-month Interbank	6.45	6.45

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Peugeot, Government Moving Closer

By Linda Bernier
Washington Post Service

PARIS — Peugeot SA, the venerable automaker and proud paragon of French capitalism, is being pushed toward a closer relationship with the Socialist government than it has ever had.

Production, exports and market shares are down at home and abroad, and Peugeot, or PSA, the maker of Peugeot, Citroën and Talbot cars, faces increased costs and competition.

Consolidated losses at PSA have been widening steadily over the past four years. From 1.5 billion francs (\$167.2 million at current rates) in 1980 to 2.5 billion francs in 1983.

And despite the reluctance of both the Socialist government and the staunchly independent PSA to work more closely together to bail out the troubled car maker, there are increased expectations here for more government financial support will be required.

While careful not to appear too critical of the Socialist government, PSA executives blame most of their problems on government policies and practices that hinder the group's restructuring plans.

Complained PSA Chairman Jean-Paul Parreyse: "From 1979 to 1983, we reduced personnel worldwide by 55,000 — about 25 percent — without any drama. From 1982 to 1983, we couldn't really renege personnel. And last year it took six months, with violent strikes, to lay off 6,500 workers."

What PSA will avail itself of is the same government financial aid available to all companies in France: export aid, insurance for foreign investment, soft loans for modernization, and aid for investment in underdeveloped regions.

Last year, PSA raised about 700 billion francs in government aid. For this year, the group has renewed 750 billion francs by the Fonds Industriel de Moderni-

sation to modernize a plant near Paris.

In 1976, Peugeot took over the financially ailing Citroën car company, then controlled by the Michelin tire group. After turning around Citroën, Peugeot acquired Chrysler's European operations in 1978, renaming their cars Talbot.

Donald Kress, the Paris-based auto specialist at Booz, Allen Hamilton, which was the lead management consultant on the Chrysler board following the U.S. government bailout, said he was "shocked" at the Peugeot acquisition.

Pointing out that it takes about a billion francs to develop a new engine, he said that PSA is not investing enough to really turn the group around within the two to four years necessary before the competition eats up too much of its market share. Most car companies have started this kind of massive modernization well before Peugeot, at least a decade ago, he said.

Peugeot invested about 14 billion francs from 1980 to 1984 and is planning to invest about 4 billion francs annually over the next couple of years.

In comparison, state-owned Renault spent almost 9 billion francs last year alone and is planning to spend about 30 billion francs during the 1983-86 period. And Renault's program is much more advanced, Mr. Kress contended.

PSA's market share in France, at 45 percent in 1978, was down to 32 percent in 1983. In Europe, market share declined from first place at 17.1 percent in 1979 to fifth place at 11.3 percent last year, behind General Motors, Ford, Fiat and VW-Audi, according to auto company reports.

Other analysts don't have the same gloomy view of PSA's future as Mr. Kress. Although in retrospect they, too, see the 1970s expansion as a mistake, many are confident in PSA's top management and believe the company is well on its way to recovery.

Several analysts believe PSA will at least break even in 1984 and possibly show a slight profit — perhaps 500 million francs and a 2-billion-franc profit for 1985, according to Daniel Cruse of the brokerage firm Meeschaert Rouselle & Cie.

Daimler-Benz to Boost Work Force

International Herald Tribune

STUTTGART — Daimler-Benz AG, the West German automaker, said it will hire 2,000 workers in the second-half of the year largely as an effort to secure the company's chances of making up for much of the production lost to the seven-week metalworkers' strike that ended in late June.

The company lost 65,000 passenger cars to the strike and has said that it now only can hope to match in 1984 the output of 476,000 cars achieved last year. Daimler originally set its sights on 520,000 cars for 1984 before the strike ruled out that prospect.

A spokeswoman for Daimler said the new jobs are to be consid-

ered permanent positions and are aimed at maximizing production at a time when demand for Mercedes cars is strong, especially in the United States.

"Our policy never has been to hire, then fire," the spokeswoman said, referring to speculation that Daimler was taking on the new workers simply as short-term help to make up for the large production losses.

The creation of 2,000 new spots at Daimler's factories in Stuttgart and Bremen follows an earlier expansion of the workforce by 2,000 during the first half of the year. For the past decade, Daimler consistently has increased its domestic labor force, although by small amounts.

STC's Chief Aims to 'Grow A New Firm'

(Continued from Page 9)

would like them an awful lot better, or we wouldn't be able to afford them." To improve the combined company's balance, Sir Kenneth said, he would aim for a major U.S. acquisition within a couple of years.

Both ICL and STC also are used to selling most of their products to government bodies rather than to the private sector, where both are turning for growth. About a third of STC's sales are still to a single customer, British Telecom.

STC's strengths are in cables and other transmission equipment rather than in the office-equipment end of telecommunications. Sir Kenneth conceded that STC's British market share in switchboards has slid to 18 percent from what he called the traditional level of 30 percent. STC does not yet make a large digital switchboard, one that can handle more than 300 phone lines, relying instead on outdated analog technology. Yet, digital switchboards are widely viewed as the heart of future voice and data networks.

Both companies have strengths in research, but neither has proved particularly adept in putting together packages of equipment and marketing them effectively to a broad range of customers. STC contends that it can benefit from ICL's sales and service network; others are skeptical.

In addition, both companies rely heavily on outside technology. The very center of their office-automation products, ICL's new generation of computers is to use microelectronics technology from Japan's Fujitsu Ltd. Some analysts question whether Fujitsu would want to pass on that technology to STC, which makes its own semi-conductors.

STC, in turn, uses ITT technology for switching. Though neither STC nor ITT is yet a major force in office automation, both are charging into the market. Some analysts see potential for a clash of interests and fear that ITT will try to restrain STC's growth outside of Britain.

Sir Kenneth dismisses this idea. Far from seeing STC as a potential threat, he said, ITT "will say, 'Ken Cowfield is showing the way.'"

ADVERTISEMENT

BASS PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY (CDEB)

The undersigned announces that as from 16th August, 1984 it has associated N.V. Spilvest 172, Amsterdam, div. op. no. 22 of the CDRE-Bass Public Limited Company, each repr. 50 shares, will be payable with Dfls. 6.89 (to interim dividend for the year ended 30th September 1983) 3.70 p per share. Tax credit 2.7071 = Dfls. 3.12 per share.

Non-residents of the United Kingdom can only claim this tax credit when the relevant tax treaty vests this facility.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 2nd August, 1984.



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Floating Rate Notes of 1984/1994

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Bank of Tokyo International Limited	Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.	Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations
Crédit Lyonnais	Credit Suisse First Boston Limited
DG Bank Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank	Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
IBJ International Limited	Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino
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BUSINESS PEOPLE

Deputy Chief Is Appointed By Hambros

Hambros Bank, the London-based merchant bank, has appointed John Padovan deputy chairman, effective Aug. 30. For the past eight months, Mr. Padovan has been chairman of County Bank, the merchant banking arm of National Westminster Bank. He will be succeeded at County Bank by Charles Villiers, who will remain chief executive.

At Hambros, Mr. Padovan, 46, will be responsible for the corporate finance and international banking departments, while day-to-day operations will continue to be run by Michael Sorkin and Ian Schmiegelow. Christopher Spörborg, who heads the corporate finance division, will take over responsibility for investments and

for increasing the group's return on non-banking assets.

Mr. Padovan had been with County Bank for the past 14 years. He was appointed deputy chief executive in 1974 and chief executive in 1976, a position he held until January this year when he became chairman. He had been vice-chairman since 1982.

Mr. Villiers, 43, has been chief executive at County Bank since January, when he took over from Mr. Padovan.

Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd. said Yutaka Toda is to head its new branch in Hong Kong, which is scheduled to open later this year. Mr. Toda currently is in the bank's Tokyo head office.

Banque Nationale de Paris has upgraded its representative office in Taipei to a full branch and named Jacques Savary general manager.

Lloyds Bank PLC, London, has appointed A.E. Moore to the new post of group treasurer. J.A. Da-

vies, currently regional director and general manager for the bank's South Midlands region, will take over from Mr. Moore later this year as treasurer of Lloyds Bank International with responsibility for exchange and money market division.

National Westminster Bank PLC has named Ian Farnsworth and Peter Newman to lead its British finance and marketing team based in London.

— BRENDA HAGERTY
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August, 1984

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Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale	

Tuesdays
AMEX
Closing

Vol. 4 P.M. 1728.00
Prev. 4 P.M. Vol. 1468.00

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yield	PE	52	100	High	Low	Open	Close
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